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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 43-54 (5-1). Tomorrow: High clouds. Yesterday's temp. 39-52 (3-0). LON-
DON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 43-53 (4-4). Tomorrow: High clouds. Yesterday's
temp. 39-52 (3-0). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's
temp. 39-52 (3-0). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's
temp. 39-52 (3-0). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



TIPPED OFF—New York bomb squad detectives examining a bomb found in a bank safe deposit box yesterday.

Model of Plan to Free Radicals

7-Month Bombs Are Found In Vaults of 8 Banks in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Bomb squads acting on anonymous letters found eight delayed-action bombs today in safe deposit boxes in the vaults of major banks in three cities.

Explaining the purpose of the bombs, the letters said: "Kidnaping people and demanding property or money in exchange for their lives exemplifies the anti-life property values of a life and brutal society. The movement in America is a spelling favored by some radicals would do better to kidnap property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people."

The letters ended: "Free all political prisoners" and "Remember George Jackson and Sam Melville." Jackson was a black radical killed at San Quentin in what was described as an escape attempt last year. Melville, a white radical, was killed during the Attica uprising in New York last year.

Two in San Francisco
The police removed the bombs from branches of the First National City Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Marine Midland Grace Trust in New York, from the Continental Illinois National, the First National Bank of Chicago and the Northern Trust in Chicago, and from the Crocker-Citizens National Bank and the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

Officials at the Bank of America in San Francisco said that a bomb went off in a vault at a branch last Sept. 7 and believed it might have been the bomb mentioned in the letter. Damage then was termed minor, with no injuries.

The bomb squads' task was made easier by keys attached to some of the letters. The center of all the boxes involved was named as Christopher Charles Mohr. The boxes were rented in December, 1970.

The unsigned letters received by news media in Chicago and New York identified the boxes by name of bank, box number and key number. It said that the bombs, which were called demonstration devices, were long-range models and that each was a prototype. "Timers were made of low-quality cordless electric clocks,"

the letters said. "In future bombings they will be highly reliable, nearly silent electronic watches. Similarly, the slow-burning powder placed in these safety deposit boxes would instead be a compound plastic explosive."

The unusual feature of the bombs, according to the letters, is the use of timers that permit planting of the bombs up to seven months before they are to go off. The letter said the demonstration bombs were planted last July.

New York Deputy Police Commissioner Robert Daley said that the calendar clock device that would have detonated the bombs was not set previously and that it "could have run for months and months and months."

In explaining how such bombs could be used to free what were termed political prisoners, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

53,000 Civilians Also to Be Cut

Pentagon to Reduce Forces To Lowest Level in 21 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—The Pentagon today announced manpower cuts which will bring the U.S. armed forces to their lowest strength in more than 20 years and throw thousands of civilians in the Washington area and elsewhere out of work.

The reductions, to be implemented between now and July, stem from the budget crunch of pay increases, inflation and economies dictated by administration leaders and Congress.

The actions are bound to aggravate the nation's unemployment problem by adding some 154,000 persons to those already looking for jobs.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim disclosed the cutbacks the same day the Labor Department said in a separate announcement that unemployment rose to 6.1 percent last month.

One positive result of the reductions will be to take pressure off the military services for new men—thus increasing the likelihood that no man will be drafted

104 Killed As Jet Hits Ibiza Peak

Iberia Caravelle Landing in Fog

IBIZA, Balearic Islands, Jan. 7 (AP).—A Spanish Iberia airliner groping through fog toward a landing smashed into a 1,000-foot peak on this Mediterranean island today, killing 104 persons.

Rescue squads found debris and bodies of the 98 passengers and six crew members scattered over a wide area, but no survivors, shortly after the twin-jet Caravelle dropped out of the clouds and slammed into the mountain.

Most of the passengers were Spaniards, many traveling to the resort island from Valencia. The flight, No. 602, started in Madrid.

A spokesman for the airline said two men—Jeff P. Dessak of New York City and Dieter Fricker from Düsseldorf, West Germany, were believed to be the only foreigners aboard.

Iberia said it understood that Spanish writer Trinidad Figueroa was among the passengers. She reportedly had been en route to Ibiza to attend a family funeral.

The British Airline Pilots' Association recently took Ibiza off its list of dangerous European airports, praising the modern equipment which Spanish aviation authorities installed there.

As part of the efforts to reduce the airport's hazards, Spanish authorities a year ago ordered that a new 12-story, \$1.5 million hotel be blown up because it was erected in the flight path in the immediate vicinity of the airport.

The crash was the worst in Iberia's history, but not the worst in Spain.

A British Dan-Air charter crash near Barcelona in 1970 cost 105 lives, Iberia's worst previous crash was off Tangier in 1965 with 50 dead.

No Survivors in Mexico
ACAPULCO, Mexico, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A municipal official today returned from the jungle crash scene of a DC-8 airliner and said, "There were no survivors, no bodies—only pieces of bodies."

The plane crashed yesterday in the Yucatan Peninsula jungle 25 miles northwest of here. Passenger lists showed 23 persons aboard.

through March and perhaps beyond that.

Also on the positive side, the Defense Department will keep firings of civilians to a minimum—achieving the manpower cuts primarily by not replacing people who retire.

Even so, there will have to be dismissals to reach the new target of 1,041,000 civilian employees by June 30, compared to the 1,094,000 as of last June 30 on the Defense Department payroll—a reduction of 53,000 persons.

Of that number, about 4,500 work in the Washington area for various Defense Department agencies. Mr. Friedheim said firings will be kept to a minimum, but could give no breakdown between dismissals and normal departures.

The slashing of the number of men in uniform will give the United States a force of 2,392,000 soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen by June 30. This is the smallest total since the pre-Korean War total of 1,450,261 on June 30, 1950.

By the end of the century, Britain's official handbook says, the population will be 65.5 million. This compares with 58.2 million 70 years ago.

Britain is about the same size as the U.S. state of Oregon, which has two million inhabitants.

The government, said the doctors, must admit that Britain has a population problem.

The doctors who signed the letter included Britain's leading expert on genetics, Dr. Cedric Carter; Sir Derek Dunlop, former chairman of the Committee on the Safety of Drugs; and Sir George Pickering, former president of the British Medical Association.



President Nixon and Premier Eisaku Sato meeting at San Clemente, Calif.

Nixon, Sato Announce After Talks

U.S. to Give Japan Okinawa May 15

From Wire Dispatches
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 7.—President Nixon today agreed that the United States would return Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty May 15.

The date was announced in a joint statement issued by the President and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato after two days of summit talks at the Western White House here.

Mr. Sato said later the two days of conferences had "contributed to strengthening the unshakable relationship of mutual trust and interdependence" between the two nations.

The Japanese leader also expressed hope that Mr. Nixon's planned visit to Peking and Moscow this year "will bring about fruitful achievement for the peace and prosperity of the world."

The joint statement said the President indicated the intention of the U.S. government to confirm upon reversion that its assurances concerning nuclear weapons on Okinawa had been fully carried out.

Mr. Sato expressed his deep appreciation for this reiteration of the intention of the United States to remove nuclear weapons from the bases it will retain on Okinawa.

The joint statement said Mr. Sato explained to the President why he felt it necessary that, after reversion, the facilities and areas of the United States armed forces on Okinawa be resigned or reduced to the extent possible.

Mr. Nixon replied that these factors would be taken fully into consideration in working out mutually acceptable adjustments.

The United States and Japan jointly signed the reversion agreement on Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands, held by the United States since World War II, last June 17. But no date for the return to Japanese control had been set until today.

Okinawa has become a major

emotional issue in Japan since the United States turned it into a key military base. For a time, it was used as a take-off point for B-52 bombers raiding Indochina.

Concerning trade and economic questions, the communiqué said: "Recognizing that the future strengthening of the already close economic ties between Japan and the United States was of a vital importance to the overall relations between the two countries as well as to the extension of the world economy as a whole, the prime minister and the President expressed their satisfaction that significant progress was being

made, particularly since the meeting of the Japan-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs last September, toward improvement of trade and economic relations between the two countries."

There was no mention, however, of the trade concessions the United States had requested in return for the political measures obtained by the Japanese.

As the talks neared a conclusion, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told newsmen that Mr. Nixon's summit talks during the past month have served the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

For 'Peace and Progress'
Nixon Official Candidate; To 'Carry Forward' Effort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today his candidacy for re-election in order to "carry forward the effort . . . to bring peace and progress both abroad and at home."

The announcement came in the form of a letter from Sen. Muskie opened his New Hampshire primary campaign with a call for complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. — Page 2.

the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., to former New Hampshire Gov. Lane Dwinell, who released it today.

Mr. Dwinell heads the group of Nixon supporters who last Monday placed the President's name in the state's March 7 primary.

In his letter, the President said he would not be able to campaign actively and personally in the primary elections, although he was allowing his name to be entered in the other primaries as well as New Hampshire's.

"It was in New Hampshire," Mr. Nixon wrote, "that I began my campaign for the presidency four years ago, and I remember well the opportunity that campaign provided to visit so much of the state and to meet so many of its people."

"I have tried to be true to the trust that they expressed, and to carry forward the effort we began in New Hampshire in 1968: to bring peace and progress both abroad and at home and to give America the leadership it needs for a new era of national greatness."

Trial Was Staged, Procedure Violated, Bukovsky Charged

'Soviet society is sick with the fear that has come down to us from the Stalin times.'

By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident, was reported today to have accused the Soviet authorities of having violated proper procedure and stage-managed his one-day trial here Wednesday on charges of anti-Soviet propaganda.

He was accused of having sent documentation abroad to show that Soviet mental asylums were being used for citizens holding political views other than those of the regime.

In the "last word" granted to defendants before sentence is passed, the 29-year-old dissident also described Soviet society as sick.

"It is sick with the fear that has come down to us from the Stalin times," he said.

"But the process of public spiritual enlightenment has begun and cannot be stopped," he said. "Society now understands that the offender is not the one who washes our dirty linen in public, but the one who soils it in the first place."

"And no matter how long I will spend in confinement, I will never recant my convictions."

Mr. Bukovsky, one of the most active members of the dissident community, was sentenced to

seven years' imprisonment, followed by five years' exile, or enforced residence in a remote area.

Western newsmen were barred from the trial, which was described as "public" by Soviet news media, and the text of the "last word" was made available by friends of the accused.

Mr. Bukovsky was charged with having attempted to smuggle duplicating equipment into the Soviet Union for the purpose of disseminating subversive materials. He said on this point in his final statement:

"Before my arrest, a former school friend, Nikiforov, who is now a customs guard at Sheremetyevo Airport (Moscow international terminal) was sent to see me, apparently on orders of the KGB [secret police] with instructions to induce me to arrange for the importation of equipment for an underground printshop. But he was so clumsy that he failed in his task."

Mr. Bukovsky contended that only witnesses for the prosecution were called during the trial and that his requests for testimony for the defense were rejected.

"The court acted on the ground that these witnesses [for the

U.S. to Step Up Its Naval Patrols In Indian Ocean

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—The Pentagon yesterday acknowledged a major shift in U.S. naval strategy which would send warships on periodic patrols into the Indian Ocean far more frequently than in the past.

The move, which began ahead of schedule last month when the United States sent a carrier task force into the Indian Ocean during the India-Pakistan war, is intended to offset growing Soviet naval strength in the area and to help fill the vacuum left by the British fleet, which is withdrawing from bases there.

The move to expand the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, long favored by the Navy and by Seventh Fleet commanders, was revealed by Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim under questioning by newsmen yesterday.

Mr. Friedheim, indicating that the Navy plans also now had the backing of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, said that "it clearly could be anticipated that Seventh Fleet vessels will operate there more at some point."

Mr. Friedheim said that this would be done "from time to time" but not on any "fixed schedule." He added that the naval force would "not necessarily be permanent or stable."

More Ships Available
He explained, however, that with the war in Indonesia winding down, making more ships and carriers available for use elsewhere, "it is fair to say that we do have that capability (to operate more in the Indian Ocean), and that's the direction the Seventh Fleet wanted to go."

Mr. Friedheim also said that the continued presence of the eight-ship U.S. task force—led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise—in the Indian Ocean was at least partly due to the Navy's "desire to gain operating experience in that area."

The Pentagon spokesman also called attention to the fact that the United States was building a naval communications center and airstrip on the strategically situated island of Diego Garcia, a move to which the United States has not tried to draw much attention.

"We are interested in the area," Mr. Friedheim said, "and we would like to have the capability to operate there."

Diego Garcia is in the Chagos Archipelago, a British holding almost in the center of the Indian Ocean, about 1,100 statute miles south-southwest of the southern tip of India.

Prior to the outbreak of the India-Pakistan war, the U.S. Navy operated relatively infrequently in the area.

Since Indo-U.S. relations started sagging a few months ago, there has been speculation that India's relations with both North Vietnam and East Germany might be raised to full diplomatic status.

There has also been speculation that India might recognize Israel because of the Arab stand on the India-Pakistan conflict. But this has been denied by officials here.

Shah of Iran to See Bhutto, Bid for Indo-Pakistani Pact

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Pakistan announced tonight that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran will arrive here tomorrow for a day of talks with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto about the situation in the subcontinent.

The Shah has repeatedly offered his good offices in resolving the India-Pakistan conflict. Iran is a Moslem country with strong ties to Pakistan.

It is presumed the Shah and Mr. Bhutto will discuss specific terms that might be arranged between India and Pakistan. Subjects discussed would probably include the repatriation of prisoners, a permanent truce arrangement and the return home of the Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

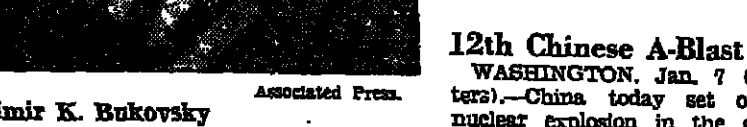
Mr. Bhutto has said that he intends to release the shah soon but has not specified when. There has been wide speculation, however, that the shah would leave this weekend.

Iran has sought to bring Indian and Pakistani leaders together several times in the past few months, without success.

The Shah has shown particular friendship with Pakistan's former president, Mohammad Yahya Khan, who is half Persian. During the recent war with India, Pakistan International Airlines planes took refuge in Iran to avoid Indian air raids.

Negotiation Bid Renewed
KARACHI, Jan. 7 (AP).—President Bhutto reiterated today his desire to "meet Indian leaders and to settle the Indo-Pakistani dispute."

Mr. Bhutto warned India that New Delhi could not "force" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Vladimir K. Bukovsky

Associated Press.

12th Chinese A-Blast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—China today set off a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere with a yield of less than 20 kilotons—equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT—the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced. This is the 12th test China is known to have carried out in the atmosphere.

U.S. Specialists Report

Two Russian Spy-Satellites Watched India-Pakistan War

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union sent up two observation satellites in quick succession during the India-Pakistan war and brought them down ahead of schedule in their rush to analyze the pictures, informed sources said yesterday.

The rapid-fire space shots are fresh evidence that the era of open skies has arrived—even though neither the United States nor the Soviet Union acknowledges it overtly.

Instead, each superpower looks down on the other from space, cameras rolling, and each mobilizes this new space tool for special missions in times of crisis like the India-Pakistan war.

While the United States has put its Samos observation satel-

lites through special maneuvers in the past to get a look at such hot spots as the Middle East, figures on recent military space launches indicate that no American photographic satellite was sent up during last month's India-Pakistan war.

Instead, the United States apparently relied primarily on pictures taken by reconnaissance airplanes. Besides fighters adapted for reconnaissance, the United States has high-flying spy planes like the U-2 and SR-71 to cover trouble areas.

The Soviet satellites sent on their special mission bear the innocuous names of Cosmos-463 and Cosmos-464 in international space logs. But the routes they flew after launch are the key to knowing that they were sent up to look over the battle area—and probably help keep track of American warship movements.

Cosmos-463 blasted off Dec. 6 on the nose of an SS-6 Sapwood rocket from the Soviet spaceport at Tyuratam. It stayed aloft for five days, coming as close as 130 miles to earth, before sending its payload of pictures down to Russia, presumably landing near the recovery area outside Karaganda.

Cosmos-464 went up Dec. 10 from the Russian military space facility at Plesetsk, and zoomed down to 124 miles in altitude for picture-taking. Cosmos-464 also stayed in orbit for five days—giving the Russians satellite coverage from Dec. 6 through Dec. 16.

This covered the crucial days of the war, which began on a full scale Dec. 3 and ended with Pakistan's surrender in the east on Dec. 16 and an overall ceasefire on Dec. 17.

Ordinarily, such Soviet reconnaissance satellites as Cosmos-463 and 464 stay in orbit for between 12 and 13 days. This allows them to cover a maximum number of photographic targets on earth. But the satellite flight times were cut in half for these special missions.

Partial Report

The basic information about these flights was released by the Soviet Union itself under a United Nations agreement designed to keep space data in the public domain. However, the purpose of these flights was not given by the Russians but was deduced by space specialists in the United States and Britain.

The war-watching satellites were launched after another series of Soviet space shots with military implications was also watched by U.S. and British radar.

This earlier space exercise involved the perfecting of techniques for intercepting and inspecting another satellite in space, possibly with the idea of disabling it in wartime.

Because American Polaris submarines navigate partly with the help of special satellites and America's Samos satellites monitor activities in Russia, the Pentagon is watching the Russians' satellite-inspection exercises with concern.

Some Western space specialists argue, however, that since both the superpowers depend heavily on their satellites for information, there is a form of mutual deterrence in space which will keep one side from doing violence to the other's satellites.

However, there is widespread agreement that the United States has nothing to compare with the Soviets' satellite-inspection ability—a technique demonstrated most recently in flights from Nov. 29 to Dec. 3.

Russians, Czechs Quit UN Unit on Stockholm Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia Wednesday pulled out of a preparatory committee for the Stockholm human environment conference next June, foreboding a possible boycott of that meeting by all the Soviet bloc countries.

The reason for the pullout was that East Germany, as non-member of the United Nations and of its various specialized agencies, has not been invited to participate, but this was not so stated at today's meeting.

On the other hand, China was invited to sit in on the preparatory body as an observer.

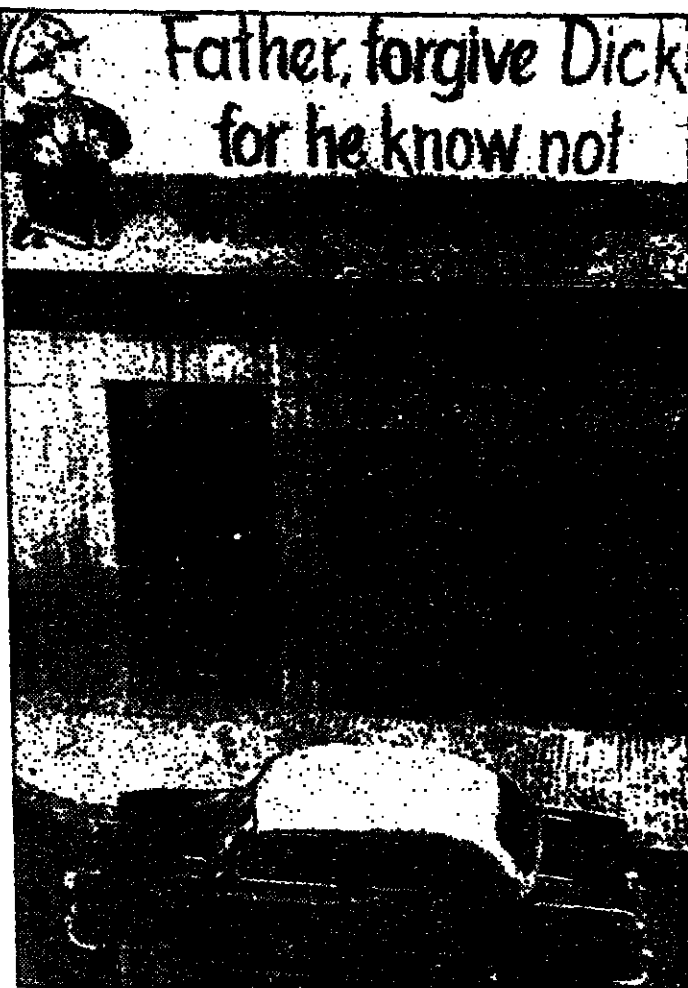
Pompidou Gets Aid To Preserve Camargue

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund today presented to French President Georges Pompidou a one-million franc check toward the purchase of a natural reserve in the Camargue, the Rhône delta area in France, which is considered one of Europe's natural treasures.

In a ceremony at the Elysée Palace this afternoon, fund vice-president Luc Hoffmann said: "It is not enough to fight air and water pollution, and preserve green belts around our cities; nature's diversity must also be protected. It is essential to the quality of our existence."

Harry's New York Bar

A NEW BAR OPENING IN NEW YORK CITY. JUST THE TAXI DRIVER. "BANK ROBBED NOO" OR "DOOR 200 MILES" FROM (11 Rm 301, LYONS).



AN INDIAN SIGN—Billboard poster above entrance to the Air India office in New Delhi shows Air India "Maharajah" kneeling to pray for forgiveness for "Dick" (United States President Richard M. Nixon) for his anti-Indian stance in the recent Indo-Pakistani war.

During India-Pakistan War

U.S. Defense Aide's Attack On Press Revealed in Memo

By Laurence Stern and Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—During the secret deliberations of top Nixon administration policy makers on the India-Pakistan crisis last month, an assistant secretary of defense accused the press of "slanting" against Pakistan the news coverage of the war.

G. Warren Nutter, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, made the charge in an exchange with the President's top adviser on national security, Henry A. Kissinger, during a White House session of Dec. 4.

"It goes without saying," Mr. Nutter commented, "that the entire press is slanting this war to place the entire blame on the Pakistanis and to show that they attacked India."

Mr. Kissinger chimed in: "This has been a well-done political campaign for which we will pay."

The exchange was recorded in a "memorandum for record" prepared by James H. Noyes, a deputy to Mr. Nutter.

The memorandum, which purportedly quotes the participants directly, is one of several documents in the possession of The Washington Post (and in Friday's International Herald Tribune). The other memorandum, drafted by Navy Capt. Howard Kay for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reported the session in paraphrase form.

The Noyes memorandum recorded Mr. Kissinger's assertion that President Nixon was angry even at the State Department over the way it was portraying, in background briefings for the press, the crisis on the Indian subcontinent.

This issue came up during discussion of American strategy in the UN debate over the war. "Both Yahya (former Pakistan President) and Gandhi (Indian Prime Minister) are making belittling statements. If we refer to Mr. Gandhi's statement, do we not also have to refer to Yahya's?" asked Assistant Secretary of State Samuel De Palma.

Mr. Kissinger is quoted as replying: "The President says either the bureaucracy should put out the right statement on this, or the White House will do it. Can the UN object to Yahya's statements about defending his country?"

Mr. De Palma answered: "We will have difficulty in the United Nations because most of the countries who might go with us do not want to tilt toward Pakistan to the extent we do."

"Whoever is doing the backgrounding at State," Mr. Kissinger is then quoted as saying, "is invoking the President's wrath. Please try to follow the President's wishes."

Probes Grow

An FBI investigation into Mr. Anderson's sources for the Indo-Pakistani crisis documents continued yesterday. Justice Department sources said, however, that it was not of the scale of an earlier probe concerning disclosures of the Pentagon papers on the war in Vietnam.

Another congressional committee announced yesterday that it is planning hearings on the government's security classification system.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., said that his Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Gov-

ernment Information will open extensive hearings in March. A "major inquiry into... classification and handling of government information involving the national security" has been promised for later this month by Rep. P. Edward Hebert, D-La., who heads the House Armed Services Committee.

U.S. Envoy Called Pleased His Pro-India View Is Bared

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Sources close to U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating indicated yesterday that he was not unhappy about the disclosure of his secret cablegram to Washington taking issue with American policy on the India-Pakistan war.

Asked to comment yesterday on his policy views and on last month's cablegram, which was divulged in Washington Wednesday by columnist Jack Anderson, Mr. Keating would say only: "This is a matter I cannot discuss."

It is known in New Delhi, however, that from the time Pakistan moved to crush the Bengali secession movement there last March, Mr. Keating campaigned privately against the Nixon administration's pro-Pakistan stand. He even did so publicly until he was silenced by Washington in April.

In recent months, Mr. Keating's official posture has been rigidly correct. He has refused to discuss his views with newsmen, even in private. In his columns in a U.S. Information Service biweekly newspaper here, he has consistently defended the administration policy. He has been criticized in the Indian press and elsewhere for doing so.

From the beginning of the India-Pakistan crisis, which culminated in India's victorious support of the East Pakistan separatists, the American ambassador's cables to Washington have argued strongly for a different U.S. policy. He pressed for a policy based on what he views as the moral

high ground.

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2 Trains Collide In Spain; 2 Dead

VALLADOLID, Spain, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Two express trains collided near here today, killing at least two people and injuring 50, a railway spokesman said tonight.

Officials earlier told reporters that three bodies had been recovered from the wreckage at the scene of the accident, just outside the Medina del Campo station, 100 miles northwest of Madrid.

But the spokesman said this could not be confirmed. One of the dead was the engineer of the Madrid-Santander express, he added. The other train was the Valladolid-Madrid express. The accident occurred at mid-afternoon at the junction of two main lines.

Kosygin Assailant Sentenced in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Geza Matrai, a 27-year-old Hungarian immigrant convicted of assaulting Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin during his visit here in October, was sentenced today to three months in prison and two years probation.

During his probationary period, Matrai is prohibited from participating in any political or public demonstration.

Sweeping Attack 6 Weeks Before President's Visit Peking Says Nixon's U.S. Is in 'Drastic Decline'

HONG KONG, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—China today issued a sweeping condemnation of President Nixon, six weeks before the American leader is scheduled to arrive in Peking.

The New China News Agency said U.S. imperialism was in "drastic decline" and like a "worm-eaten tree."

"In the three years since Nixon was inaugurated, he has made many efforts to extricate the United States from a financial and economic quagmire," the agency said.

"He has racked his brains, thought up various measures to cope with the situation and made a number of fine promises, all of which have gone bankrupt one after another," it added.

The agency said that Mr. Nixon, "at his wit's end," finally produced his new economic policy, which intensified the exploitation of the working people.

In the four and a half months since it went into operation, Mr. Nixon's new economic policy "has been tantamount to lifting a rock only to drop it on to his own feet," the agency said.

Turning to the Indochina war, the official news agency said, "U.S. imperialism continues to suffer one defeat after another in spite of a war expenditure of more than \$300 billion."

Observers here noted that Peking's tough tone toward the American President and the United States followed the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, which is said to be uneasy about Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking next month.

The Peking government may be trying to reassure its allies that its attitude towards the United States has not changed.

U.S. Party in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 7.—Members of the White House advance party ran through the drill for President Nixon's arrival here with their Chinese hosts today, then boarded a Russian-built aircraft for the flight south to Shanghai to continue scouting the itinerary.

Groups of curious airport workers clustered at the windows of the terminal to watch as the Americans paced back and forth across the tarmac with Chinese officials, apparently drawing up the procedures for the President's arrival here Feb. 21.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Halg, leader of the White House group, and Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, were among those who spent about 20 minutes on the tarmac with a team of Chinese that included Han Hsu, deputy chief of protocol in the

Foreign Ministry. Nearly one of the Americans took a series of photographs of the area, presumably for study by Washington protocol officials.

At about the time the Americans left Peking, the People's Daily, the mass-circulation organ of the Communist party, hit the streets with the first photograph it has ever printed of Chinese leaders standing with members of the U.S. armed forces.

The photograph showed Premier Zhou En-lai and Yeh Chien-shih, a marshal who has served as vice-chairman of the military commission, posing with the crew of the presidential aircraft. The crew, 15 in all, are all members of the U.S. Air Force. None was in uniform.

Wants 'Sensible Negotiations' Britain Might Resume Malta Talks

By Anthony Lewis

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Mr. Alec, in his speech, said there would be hope when Mr. Minhoff settles down to consider Malta's latest offer in terms of economic earnings and employment and standard of living.

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American fighter-bombers were hitting the advancing Communist forces at the town of Ban Nuk, five miles west of the captured town of Pak Song and 20 miles east of Pak Se, but were unable to halt the offensive. Capture of Pak Se would give the Communists almost total control over lower Laos, adjoining Cambodia and South Vietnam.

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Pompidou to See Heath in England Feb. 19 and 20

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—French President Georges Pompidou will hold informal talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath Feb. 19-20 outside London, Mr. Heath's office announced today.

The announcement said the meeting would be held at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country residence.

It said other arrangements would be announced later. But it was understood foreign ministers would probably not join in the talks.

Government sources said Mr. Heath invited Mr. Pompidou on a personal basis and the French president would not be stopping for formal meetings in London.

The sources said the visit here had been envisaged since Mr. Pompidou's last May for talks with Mr. Pompidou that provided the breakthrough on Britain's bid to join the European Common Market.

The Chequers talks were expected to include the Common Market, world monetary questions and relations between Europe and the United States.

Greece's New Coins Use Regime's Symbol

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Greek drachma got a face-lift with the new year.

New one-drachma coins, bearing the army-backed regime's symbol of the legendary phoenix rising from the flames and a soldier with a bayonet, have gone into circulation.

The new coin, depicting entiled King Constantine's portrait on the other side, also bears the words "April 21, 1967," the date of the military coup that brought Premier George Papadopoulos to power.

7-Month Bombs Are Found In Vaults of 8 Banks in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Letters said a seven-month bomb could be put "in the structure of a building under construction, e.g., the new FBI building in Washington or under the road-way of a highway not yet paved over."

Later, the letters said, when construction had hidden the device, public officials would be told who was to be freed in exchange for the exact location of the device.

If the authorities refused to meet the demands, they would have to wait until the devices went off—perhaps months later, the letters said.

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Launching New Hampshire Drive

Muskie Calls for Complete U.S. Pullout From Vietnam

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 7. — Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine said here last night that it was time for the United States to withdraw completely from South Vietnam, regardless of the consequences.

In an emotional speech launching his campaign in the New Hampshire presidential primary, the senator said that the investment of American lives and \$120 billion in Vietnam had been "wasted." He stopped just short of saying flatly that the United States could not prevent a Communist take-over of South Vietnam, but made the point indirectly.

U.S. Mobster Mickey Cohen Leaves Prison

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Former racketeer Mickey Cohen, convicted in 1961 of income tax evasion and sentenced to 15 years in prison, was released today because of good behavior. He had served 10 1/2 years.

Cohen, a gambler who liked to call himself the "bookie's bookie" and was once thought to be the chief of the Southern California underworld, was convicted of failing to pay more than \$300,000 in federal taxes during the late 1940s. Cohen, now 58 years old, has to use two canes to walk as a result of injuries he suffered in a fight at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta in 1963.

He was beaten by another prisoner on the head with a lead pipe, and the resulting brain damage left him partly crippled. He had an operation to relieve pressure on his brain and has undergone physical therapy.

Cohen, reared in Los Angeles, was regarded as the successor to Benjamin ("Big Boy") Siegel as boss of Southern California's underworld in the late 1940s after Siegel was slain.

Cohen himself escaped death in several gangland shootings and his home was bombed twice.

"Purple Gang" Head Free
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Thomas Liscavoli, leader of the notorious "Purple Gang" of mobsters during the Prohibition era, was released yesterday from the Ohio Penitentiary, where he spent 37 years on a murder conviction.

Liscavoli, 68, said he planned to reside with his wife in suburban Cincinnati and continue his prison hobby of collecting and selling stamps.

He was convicted in 1934 and sentenced to life for the gangland slaying of three rival mobsters while head of the "Purple Gang" in the Toledo-Detroit underworld. Some political observers believe that former Gov. James A. Rhodes was defeated in the 1970 Republican primary because he commuted Liscavoli's conviction to second-degree murder in 1969. Life magazine published an article that hinted that a deal had been made to free Liscavoli. Mr. Rhodes sued Life for \$10 million, then dropped the suit.

Court Swears In 2 New Justices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Virginia lawyer Lewis F. Powell Jr. and Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist were sworn in today giving the Supreme Court both its 99th and 100th justices in history and the conservative bent that President Nixon had sought.

Justice Powell, 64, from Richmond, is the seventh man to be appointed from his state while Justice Rehnquist, 47, is the first from Arizona. Both are regarded as strict constructionists on constitutional law.

In accordance with custom, the two men took their oath to support the Constitution—the same oath given all federal employees—in the privacy of the justices' conference room with only their seven colleagues present. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger administered the oath.

Heston Named Bishop

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today named Archbishop the Rev. Edward L. Heston, an American priest who heads the Vatican commission for social communications, Father Heston, 64, of South Bend, Ind., was named titular archbishop of Numidia, in North Africa.

reported from various presidential campaign fronts:

● Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio yesterday yesterday in the fourth Republican candidate in the New Hampshire primary, along with President Nixon, Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, and comedian Pat Buchanan. Mr. Ashbrook said he was campaigning for a show of conservative strength to influence the philosophical direction of Mr. Nixon's administration.

● Former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy announced yesterday he would field a state of delegate candidates in the New York State Democratic presidential primary on June 30. The announcement said he would campaign on the issues of Vietnam, party reform and various domestic problems.

● Delegates committed to Sen. George S. McGovern's nomination at the Democratic National Convention will be entered in about two-thirds of Illinois' 24 congressional districts for the primary on March 21, it was announced in Chicago.

● The United Auto Workers of Ohio, second largest UAW unit in the nation with 200,000 members, declared its support for Sen. Muskie yesterday.

● Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York urged the Nixon administration yesterday to withdraw U.S. forces from Southeast Asia immediately because the war is contributing to the nation's urban crisis.

"When we finally leave," Sen. Muskie shouted to 3,000 people jammed into the Sheraton-Capitole Hotel ballroom, the people of Vietnam "will find their own way to settle their problems."

"We may not like the result when it comes," he continued. "We may not approve the result when it comes. The result when it comes may run counter to what we have been trying to do for the last five years."

"All I can say to you is that we have little if any control over what that result will be and the sooner we understand the better off we will be, the better off the people of Vietnam will be."

It was the strongest statement against the war that Sen. Muskie—who supported the U.S. intervention as a candidate for vice-president in 1968—has made. His principal challenger in New Hampshire is Sen. McGovern of South Dakota, who has been a leading opponent of the war. Sen. Muskie was put on notice Tuesday by former Sen. McCarthy that unless he made it clear that his views were sincere, he would run the risk of a fourth-party challenge.

Sen. Muskie acknowledged that he had become a convert to the anti-war movement in the last two years and he said that it was essential to defeat President Nixon for having failed to come to the same realization.

"It simply isn't possible for this country, powerful as it is—militarily, politically, economically—it is simply impossible, no matter what our intentions, however good they may be, to settle the political problems of this country [South-Vietnam]," Sen. Muskie said. "It just will not work."

Genoa Seizes Vacant Factory Of U.K. Firm
GENOA, Italy, Jan. 7 (AP).—The City Council of Genoa decided last night to appropriate a paper production factory here left vacant by Lamson Industries Ltd. of Britain.

The move was believed without precedent in Italy.

Lamson had shut down the factory after a crippling series of strikes by the 170 employees. The employees struck to protest against Lamson's plans to transfer the plant to a new location eight miles outside Genoa.

The new plant would have given work to 1,000 persons. The 170 original employees, however, did not want to have to commute so far.

After Lamson closed the plant, most employees accepted liquidation pay. Eighty-five did not. They insisted on their right to continue working in the factory and so occupied it.

Genoa will appropriate the factory "for a certain period" and resist work there. Then, the city will either offer the factory back to Lamson or else open bidding on it.

Jewish Appeal Funds

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (AP).—The United Jewish Appeal raised more than \$100 million in 1971 in 69 countries. The figure was up 30 percent over 1970.



AN AMERICAN VISITOR—Mrs. Richard Nixon being greeted at the Abidjan airport yesterday by the Ivory Coast President Félix Houphouët-Boigny and his wife.

Jet Hijacked From California To Cuba by Couple With Child

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7 (UPI).—A man with a shotgun and a woman carrying a pistol and small child, hijacked a plane over California today, forced it to fly to Tampa, and then on to Cuba.

The Federal Aviation Agency said the plane, with nine crew members aboard, landed in Cuba at 1801 GMT.

The hijackers had first said they wanted to go to Africa. When informed that the Boeing-727 was not equipped for a transatlantic flight, they settled on Cuba.

The hijacked plane left Havana shortly after its arrival for Miami.

The couple—two Negroes in their mid-20s—took over the Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing-727 on a flight between San Francisco and Los Angeles. A stewardess was manhandled and a passenger was struck with the butt of a gun.

The 138 passengers aboard the plane were allowed to disembark at Los Angeles, but the three-man flight crew and six stewardesses—four of them off-duty—were kept as hostages.

One of the stewardesses was yanked around by the hair of her head by the male hijacker. A passenger reported the man hit him in the stomach with the butt of a shotgun and called him a "hippie."

The couple boarded the flight carrying a portable "baby bed." The pilot of the plane later told the Tampa airport tower that the couple had a five-month-old baby aboard.

Passenger John Heffernan, 35, later described the hijacking: "The woman took over the public address system at the rear of the plane that the stewardesses use," he said, "and ordered everyone not to look back or they would be shot."

The man ordered people out of the back of the plane. As it made its landing approach, he took one of the hostesses by the hair and marched her into the pilot's compartment with the

Mrs. Nixon Visits The Ivory Coast

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Richard Nixon came here today to a rousing, rainy welcome as an estimated total of 100,000 people lined the streets to dance to drums and shout "Hurra, America!"

Her plane arrived after an hour's flight from Accra, Ghana, on the last stop of her three-country African goodwill tour.

She was met by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny and his wife, and then was driven slowly into town through the rain.

From Highway Trust Fund

Ford Urges Part of Gas Tax Be Diverted to Mass Transit

By Jerry M. Flint

FLAT ROCK, Mich., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Henry Ford 2d recommended yesterday that at least some of the Highway Trust Fund, used to build the nation's freeway system, be diverted toward mass transit.

This is the first major defection from the ranks of the auto establishment, including the auto clubs and road builders, over the fund. This fund, which takes in \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year, comes largely from a four-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline.

Those favoring mass transit often propose tapping this fund for that purpose.

Mr. Ford, chairman of the Ford Motor Company, in a news conference at a new Ford plant here, did not propose that any exact percentage of the highway fund be set aside for mass transit. He said a start should be made by spending some of the money for study, research and development of mass transit and even experimentation such as "building one system."

Mr. Ford and Lee Iacocca, the Ford president, also said at their news conference:

● Government-ordered improvements in automobiles for safety, emission control and damageability would add an average of \$750 to the price of a car between 1972 and 1976.

● That car buyers may never recover the added cost of \$400 or more per car to improve bumpers

USAF in Europe to Cut Staff At HQs, Add to Combat Units

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The United States Air Force today announced it was drastically reducing the size of administrative staffs at three European bases and will use the freed manpower to strengthen its combat forces in Europe.

According to an official announcement here, the U.S. Air Force said it would significantly reduce its headquarters staff at bases in South Ruislip, England, which eventually will be closed, Torrejon, Spain, and Ramstein, West Germany.

Most of the day-to-day duties handled by these headquarters will be absorbed by the U.S. Air Force base in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

"Manpower Savings"

Gen. David C. Jones, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, said in the announcement: "The manpower savings will be reallocated to Air Force combat units in Europe, thus substantially strengthening their capabilities."

An Air Force spokesman added that it was not anticipated that the changes would affect the number of U.S. Air Force personnel assigned to each country.

Gen. Jones said, "This reorganization will allow us to shift the personnel center of gravity further towards combat units, more than 95 percent of U.S. Air Force Europe manpower will be employed at wing level and below."

The general said the moves were in keeping with President Nixon's announced policy of im-

SALT Parley Held in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 7 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks here today held their 108th session after a two-week Christmas break. A conference source said afterward they were not working under the pressure of any deadline such as President Nixon's trip to Moscow in May.

The source said they were reaching agreement and it was confident they will have it sooner or later. The source said after the one-hour-and-20-minute session at the American Embassy.

The source did not rule out that an agreement to limit nuclear missiles might be ready by the time Mr. Nixon goes to Moscow.

Delay Asked In U.S. on '75 Clean Engine

Scientists Warn Cost Of Cars Will Increase

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A committee of the National Academy of Sciences has recommended that the "rate of progress" in developing a clean engine "makes it possible" that "the larger manufacturers" can achieve the drastic reduction in emissions for their 1975 models required in the 1970 Clean Air Act.

But the committee also warned that achievement of the law's emissions—10 percent of those of the 1970 models—could add \$200 to the price of a car, increase maintenance costs and fuel consumption and impair engine performance.

Therefore, the committee suggested a year's postponement in application of the standards to give manufacturers more time to improve performance of cars equipped with anti-pollution devices to meet emission requirements. The law permits such a postponement.

In the first of the semiannual reports required under the act, the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions has informed Congress and William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, that "the technology necessary to meet the requirements of the clean air amendments for 1975 model year light-duty motor vehicles is not available at this time." But the committee continued:

"While there is no certainty today that any 1975 model-year vehicles will meet the requirements of the act, the status of development and rate of progress make it possible that the larger manufacturers will be able to produce vehicles that will qualify."

The committee said that this possibility depended on three factors by the federal government. They are:

● The government must alter its regulations for testing prototype engines to allow for replacement before 50,000 miles of the catalyst that is necessary to transform poisonous hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into harmless carbon dioxide and water vapor. It is on the basis of tests on prototypes that the 1975 models will be certified as meeting the standards. Tests so far have indicated that the catalyst device will not last the "useful life" of the car, given in the act as 50,000 miles.

● The government must allow for an "averaging" of emissions by different models, because some engines may emit slightly more than the law allows and some slightly less.

● The government must guarantee the availability of gasoline with "suitably low levels" of lead and other elements that "poison" the catalyst and render it ineffective.

J. Berryman Apparent Suicide; Won Pulitzer for Poetry in 1965

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The body of John Berryman, 57, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1965, was found today on the ice of the Mississippi River under a bridge between the east and west campuses of the University of Minnesota.

Police said a witness said he saw Mr. Berryman go to the railing of the bridge about 9 a.m., wave goodbye and jump. Police said no notes were found.

Mr. Berryman won the Pulitzer Prize for his book "Seventy-Seven Dream Songs." He also won the National Book Award and Yale University's Bollingen Prize for Poetry in 1968. He joined the Minnesota faculty in 1954.

In 1959, he was named regent professor in humanities, the highest honor the university bestows on faculty members.

Mr. Berryman was born in McAlester, Okla., in 1914. He received an undergraduate degree from Columbia University in 1936 and another from Cambridge University, England, in 1938. He won an honorary masters degree from Cambridge in 1965.

\$1-Billion Medicaid Scandal Alleged by N.Y. Grand Jury

By Al Delagach

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—A scandal tainting New York City's vast program of medical aid for the elderly has sent nearly a billion dollars in taxpayers' money "down the drain," a grand jury reported Wednesday.

The report alleged that dishonest doctors, dentists, druggists and nursing homes cheated Medicaid patients and the program, and that city agencies were so lax in administering the program they lost \$2 million dollars "because they failed to send in their request to the federal government for that amount in time."

"The revelations made in this report are scandalous and shocking," said State Supreme Court Justice Jacob A. Ament as he made the report public. Some phrases of it he called "almost incredible."

The grand jury placed most of the blame on certain city government departments. The state's Medicaid program supplements the federal Medicare program.

"It is evident," it said, "that improper and corrupt practices disclosed in this investigation were in large measure caused by the fact that essential services were administered in a completely disorganized, if not chaotic, manner."

Mayor John V. Lindsay and other city officials disputed the grand jury's findings. Mr. Lindsay said the report showed evidence of "less than \$5 million in unauthorized charges." He added that almost all of that amount had been turned up by the city in regular audits and referred to the district attorney.

Human Resources Administrator Julie M. Sugarman called the \$1-billion figure "absolutely preposterous." He said he had asked for a transcript to find out who was the "nameless, faceless individual" who cited the figure.

Mayor Lindsay said District Attorney Frank S. Hogan told him the \$1-billion figure was "purely speculative." Mr. Hogan confirmed this and added: "I felt it was unfortunate so much emphasis was put on that figure."

The district attorney said the figure was based on testimony by an unnamed former high official who stated that 50 percent of Medicaid money "went down the drain."

The grand jury report said:

● Medical groups sent patients from one doctor to another for unnecessary additional services.

● Private nursing homes billed the city for patients who had been dead, "in some cases for more than a year."

● Physical therapists were paid for treating nursing home patients

Dockers Offered 33% Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—A tentative contract settlement giving U.S. East Coast longshoremen a hefty 33.6 percent wage increase over a three-year period was reached last night, subject to government Pay Board approval.

P. Curtis Combs, head of the Federal Mediation Service, said he would stand behind the terms. But he warned the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations and the International Longshoremen's Association that there was no guarantee of Pay Board approval.

Pay Board Gives U.S. Aerospace Industry a Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Pay Board decided yesterday to give the aerospace industry one week without interference to begin voluntary renegotiation of the wage contracts rejected by the board yesterday.

But the board left no doubt that it would turn down any settlement that provided a wage increase of more than 8.3 percent.

Wednesday, the board struck down contracts between five aerospace companies and two unions that would have granted workers in those companies an increase of 12 percent over the current average hourly wage of \$4.10.

Yesterday, the board balked until next Thursday a resolution by the public members of the tripartite board that would have authorized the acceptance of an aerospace settlement that required employers to increase their wage costs by no more than 4.5 cents an hour for each worker.

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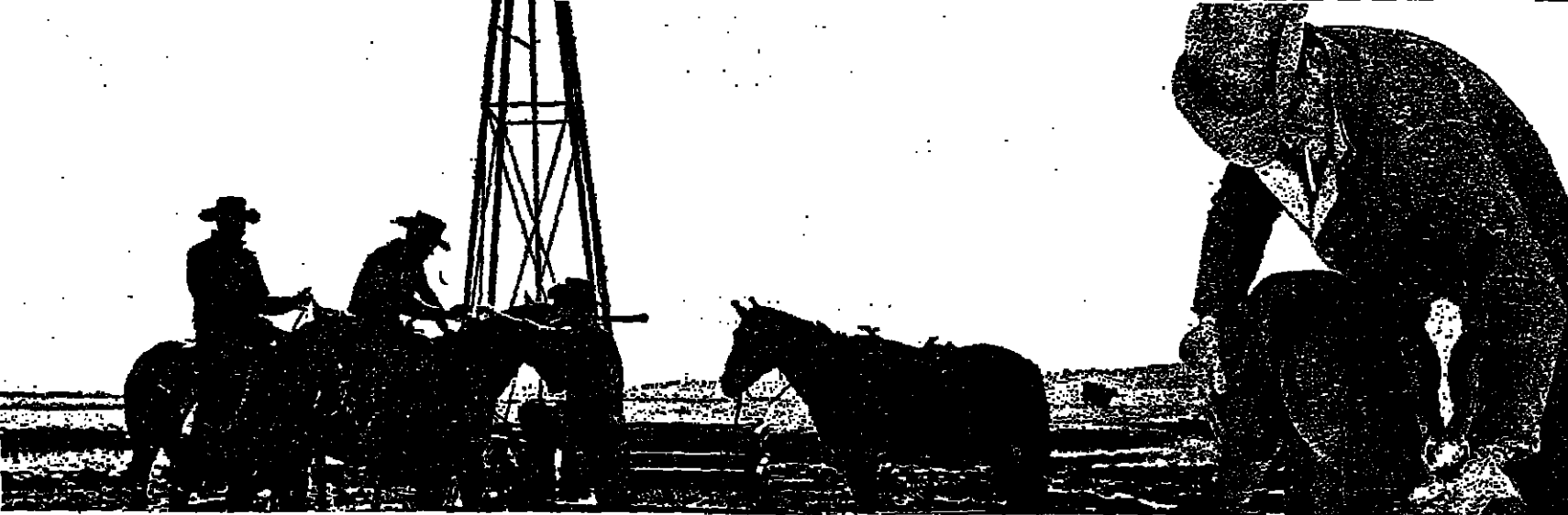
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Tilt

The "Anderson papers"—secret summaries of the White House meetings of Dec. 3, 4 and 6 on the Indo-Pakistani crisis, made public by columnist Jack Anderson—confirm the starkly anti-India aspect of American policy and illuminate its seeming cynicism as well. For, although Mr. Nixon insists the United States acted for "the principle that any nation has a right to its integrity," nowhere in the Anderson papers is there a single reference to any purpose except to "tilt toward Pakistan." "I am getting hell every half hour from the President that we are not being tough enough on India," Henry Kissinger, his leading aide, said at one point. "He does not believe we are carrying out his wishes. He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

Mr. Nixon succeeded, too. For months, the United States had avoided condemning Pakistan for murdering tens of thousands of Bengalis and for expelling millions of others into India. But now, with some Bhahis threatened by Bengalis, "Dr. Kissinger suggested that [an international appeal be done quickly] in order to prevent a blood-bath." Impartial observers had long believed that a political settlement required release of the imprisoned Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Now, according to a paraphrase by the author of these reports, Dr. Kissinger said: "We will go along in general terms with reference to political accommodation in East Pakistan but we will certainly not imply or suggest any specifics, such as the release of Mujib."

Advised that Security Council action against India was unlikely, Dr. Kissinger said, according to the documents: "Everyone knows how all this will come out and everyone knows that India will ultimately occupy East Pakistan. We must, therefore, make clear our position, table our resolution." Administration statements on the war, its steps on aid cutoffs, all had to show "tilt." Among the decisions: "Dr. Kissinger also directed that henceforth we show a certain coyness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level." Told that the law prevented transfer of Jordanian or Saudi Arabian military

equipment to Pakistan, Dr. Kissinger "indicated he would like a paper by tomorrow." Now, we are aware that the material revealed in the Anderson papers is not inconsistent with a policy dedicated to the principle of national territorial integrity. India did invade Pakistan; its violation was extremely serious. We continue to believe, however, that the best chance of preserving Pakistan lay in much early, heavy and sustained American pressure on President Yahya Khan—such pressure was never applied—and that once Pakistan had dumped 10 million refugees into India, India had a provocation and a pretext that probably no country could have withstood. In those conditions, an American tilt toward Pakistan, in the name of Pakistani integrity, seemed to us at the time—and seems to us even more now, with publication of the Anderson papers—as a baffling flight into geo-political fantasy.

Or is it so baffling? Could it not be that Mr. Nixon's endlessly trumpeted invitation to Peking is almost enough to explain the gratuitous fervor of American support for Islamabad? It is all very well to talk about respecting the principle of territorial integrity. But it could not have been far from the President's mind that if he went to Peking having just let a client go down the drain, or having seemed to, his position might have been considerably undermined. If this is so, then the long lead-time of the Peking trip—seven months from announcement to scheduled arrival—did in fact put Mr. Nixon in hook to a Pakistani regime that he otherwise could have treated with the coolness it deserved. A similar observation might be made about Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, although there other complicating factors obtain.

We cannot know for sure. But we know a lot more than we did, and for that we can all be grateful to Jack Anderson, who has brought to the public's attention material essential to the public's understanding. If the Anderson papers do not solve every riddle of American policy in the Indo-Pakistani crisis, they are an undoubted contribution to the public's right to know.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

East-West Troop Cuts

President Nixon's disclosure to Chancellor Brandt that he would discuss troop reductions in Europe when he goes to Moscow in May reinforces a growing feeling that East-West talks on the subject are seriously stalled. Mr. Nixon assured the West Germans, nervous after his many unilateral economic and diplomatic surprises since July, that he would not strike a separate bargain with the Russians on military cutbacks. But the real question right now apparently is less what kind of bargain to reach than how to get negotiations under way at all.

The Soviet Union has indicated that it has no intention of welcoming to Moscow NATO's chosen emissary, Manlio Brosio, for exploratory talks. Moscow evidently is in no hurry to get the troop cut talks under way. NATO's initial proposal to discuss mutual, balanced force reduction went unanswered for almost two years—presumably because of uncertainties about the invasion of Czechoslovakia, which had substantially increased Soviet troop levels in Central Europe. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev finally announced Moscow's willingness to negotiate last May; but in September Brezhnev indicated that Russia's military chiefs were less than enthusiastic about troop cuts in Europe, partly because they were having as much

difficulty as NATO in working up negotiable proposals.

Years of model-building and discussions, in NATO have illuminated the problems but failed to produce agreement on how to proceed beyond initial symbolic East-West force reductions of 10 to 20 percent. Geography is the most difficult problem, as American troops will have to return 3,000 miles in a crisis, Soviet troops only 300 miles. But there are many other difficulties.

Beyond the initial cutbacks, proportionate reductions would weaken the deterrent constituted by NATO's conventional forces, which are inferior to those of the Warsaw Pact in numbers and equipment. But disproportionate cutbacks are unlikely to appeal to Moscow, which is probably more concerned about internal security in the satellites than it is about its professed fears of West German or NATO "aggression." One possible solution would be for NATO to press for "parity"—a concept advanced by Moscow in proposals for limitation of strategic and naval forces. But no solutions can be found without negotiations that reveal more than is now known about the Soviet viewpoint. Mr. Nixon's May discussions in Moscow would be more likely to advance negotiations if some exploratory talks can be conducted beforehand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sato in California

Sato can scarcely offer Nixon further concessions in the economic field. He is meeting Nixon with the feeling of having already done enough to help the United States. Both the United States and Japan are the askers. Washington would like to obtain a greater liberalization of Japanese imports—farm products primarily—and a reduction of Japanese tariffs on a wide range of products. Tokyo, on the contrary, is calling for dismantling of the American protectionist measures still in force by virtue of the "anti-dumping" legislation or of what remains in various states of the "buy American" privileges.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The Japanese friend comes to recall—politely—that he has priority over China. The first economic power in the Pacific, Japan is afraid of remaining—as Germany not so long ago—a politically underdeveloped country, a sort of dwarf. This inferiority complex appears currently to prevail over all other considerations.

Contrary to his "European partners," Sato is thus seeking in San Clemente fewer satisfactions of an economic nature than political assurances. An Asian country, Japan wants to be treated by Washington as an Asian power with at least the same rights as Peking's China. The Japanese are going to strive to remind Nixon that they are his preferential talking partners in Asia.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 8, 1897

CANTON, Ohio—Mr. McKinley came back here from Cleveland yesterday. He had a three hours conference with Sen. Allison. A Herald correspondent traveled to Pittsburgh with Mr. Allison, who said that he expected to begin another term in the Senate on March 4, and hoped to serve his full term of six years. It is understood that the portfolio of Secretary of State was offered to the senator, but was declined.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1923

DUBLIN—Ireland's treaty for its association with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth was ratified by 84 to 57 at a quarter to nine last evening. Tonight a provisional government, with Griffith and Collins as heads, but not De Valera, will proceed to be formed. It is as yet uncertain just how much support it will get from those who voted against the treaty, but an open split is not anticipated.



Reporting the Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The scramble for the presidency is on, and as usual, it sounds as if the candidates disagree with one another on almost everything. But in their occasional candid moments, they all agree on at least one thing: that they have never been confronted with such an unpredictable electorate, or more baffled about how to deal with the rapidly changing patterns of American politics.

Most of the election news is following the traditional pattern: George Meany comes out against President Nixon, Gov. Gilligan of Ohio and Sen. Tunney of California announce their support for Sen. Muskie, the Republican and Democratic National Committees pour out their propaganda to the faithful, but what does all this really mean?

Far less than ever before, it is generally conceded, when Meany cannot deliver what used to be called the labor vote, Gilligan and Tunney cannot deliver the Ohio and California delegations at the Democratic nominating convention, and the power of the two major parties is declining while the authority of the independent vote is steeply rising.

Baffled

In the face of this, it is scarcely surprising that one of the most thoughtful analysts of American politics, Frederick G. Dutton, former special White House assistant to President Kennedy and now a Washington lawyer, feels that most of the political reporters today are as baffled by this election as the candidates. "I suspect," he writes, "that the present political coverage is mostly just reporting the theatrical contrivances of the eroding order of things. I urge that as much attention is needed to nonparty developments as to all the announcement charades, national committee nonsense, and the rest. The mating dance announcements of the Old Poles are not where the country is. Equally important, with the country so turned off on politics, the major parties, the present main personalities, etc., there is as much local coverage of the erosion of the order in tangible ways as of the

current gimmicky but still warmed-over activism of the old order." In support of this thesis, Dutton asserts the following:

• "The spreading estrangement of millions of Americans from the two traditional political parties makes increasing apparent the possibility of a significant new national political base developing—not just a passing protest vote, but an important mainstream development."

• About one in four voters currently claims to be an independent. This is the first time in well over a century that the independent sector is as large as one of the two major parties. More important, the independent sector is up from 6 million in 1920 to 25 million in 1971—a 400 percent increase in less than a dozen years.

• With this in mind, it should be remembered that the White House has been held by a different party from that controlling the legislative branch in eight of the 13 postwar Congresses. And though this postwar period has been widely regarded as a democratic era, the fact is that the total vote for Republican presidential candidates over this long period has been 125 million and for Democratic candidates only 126 million.

• There is an increasing prospect that four fairly major candidates will be on the ballot in November, 1972: the Republican and Democratic nominees, a Wallace, and Eugene McCarthy or somebody else. As a result, the outlook is that, with up to 20 percent of the electorate lost to the major parties, the candidate with the largest popular vote in November could end up with barely over 40 percent of the total vote.

• Even a 40 percent winner means that three of every five actual voters will have voted against the man who is to serve as president from 1973 to 1977. And when it is remembered that at least a third of the eligible voters will not even go to the polls, barely over one in four actual Americans will have voted for the winner in 1972.

As Dutton sees it, the growing independent third force in American politics, challenging the two traditional parties for a decisive voice in electing presidents, would

have a constituency a little younger and more suburban, affluent, and educated than the national average. It would be heavily white, humanistic, critical of big business, big labor, and big government—probably "Nader-popolit at heart."

Also, he feels this new independent force, in the foreign policy field, would be for the United Nations, people-to-people programs, highly selective on commitments to foreign nations, individualistic and future-oriented.

Thus the 1972 election, as Dutton sees it developing, will be a struggle between the major parties for the largest and most independent vote in the history of the republic, but he is not at all sure that either party will be able to get enough of this vote to establish a powerful popular base for governing the country effectively.

In this sense, he says, the 1972 election probably is fated to be a dated, weakening election, a historical curio, belonging more to the past than to the new national three or four-party trend of the future.

Blame Shared

"And both major parties bear heavy blame for that," he says. "For they seem unable to develop strategies, as contrasted with one-time gestures, really to turn on and draw in the independent sector, the vast waves of approaching younger voters, and the many disenfranchised older citizens who are gripped by malaise and are either hostile or turning off."

Dutton's complaint is that the political reporters of today are not paying enough attention to these deep, strong, developing tides in American politics, but are still dealing with the ways on and draw in the independent sector, the vast waves of approaching younger voters, and the many disenfranchised older citizens who are gripped by malaise and are either hostile or turning off."

Well, criticizing the press and the television reporters has become a national game, but Dutton is no Agnew, and his critique is hard to deny. After all, it is the voters who decide elections and not the candidates, and deeper analysis of their changing and puzzling moods and yearnings is long overdue.

The Frightened Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—On BBC television the other night, eight Irish politicians talked for three hours about the troubles in Northern Ireland. Each made his own case and then answered questions put by three British establishment figures. In this hardly dynamic format not a voice was raised in anger, not a fist brandished. It was all very earnest.

That unexceptionable program aroused a public furor. Before it was even broadcast, a spokesman for the Ulster provincial government at Stormont, termed it "monstrous." The British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, tried to stop the program, saying it "could do serious harm." Various newspaper editors thundered, or rather squeaked, about the dangers of "unbalanced" television.

Hearing about this extraordinary affair, an outsider might conclude that some British politicians and editors are hysterical ninnies. He would be right. Outsiders might also get the impression that Britain can be the most parochial of countries, treating some tiny local trauma as if it were the second coming. That would be right, too.

Worth Examining

But there is more to this episode than parochial silliness. It is worth examining for the light it throws on a general problem—the right of broadcasters in any country to comment critically on official policy, especially when they touch on something as sensitive as the British position in Ireland.

The main stated ground of objection to this BBC program was that it was not "balanced." Six of the eight speakers, as it turned out, were opposed to the policy of internment without trial. The only Protestant Unionist was an obscure and inarticulate member of Parliament.

One reason for the lack of balance was that Maudling and the Ulster Prime Minister, Brian Faulkner, refused invitations to appear and had their colleagues do the same. That kind of boycott, followed by complaints of one-sidedness, makes a neat censorship device.

Complaints about "balance" also have a comical air when coming from certain newspapers. The Daily Telegraph, which led the attack on this program in editorials and highly colored news stories, is a right-wing newspaper often tendentious in its treatment of political and social issues.

The British Broadcasting Corporation of course has much more power than any single newspaper, controlling as it does two of this country's three television channels. Such a near-monopoly has a weightier duty to be balanced to be fair, as it does under American communications law.

But the requirement cannot be for perfect balance in every individual program. That impossible standard would effectively keep broadcasting away from any sensitive subject, especially if perfection is to be judged by officials. The duty must rather be to present a fair balance of views over time.

The irony is that the BBC has leaned over backwards to carry the official view on Northern Ireland, the comments from army and government spokesmen. It has banned interviews with members of the illegal Irish Republican Army. It has not adequately conveyed the bitterness of the Catholic ghettos or the general despair about the rapid deterioration of life in Ulster.

There was much tedium in the disputed program, but the audience may have been made aware of a few harsh realities. It learned that 650 Catholic men are now held without trial—the equivalent, in population terms,

of 23,000 in Britain. It heard the most moderate witness, a Protestant, denounce internment as a political blunder, the terrorists' "greatest asset." It saw and sensed the unwillingness of the Catholic minority ever again to accept rule by a sectarian Protestant party.

Now all of that is what really worried the politicians and their censorious friends about the BBC program: They did not want people to be made aware that British policy in Ireland is a disaster, that the whole system of government there is a dead duck, that hatred of the British Army is growing. Those may be sad truths, they may be unfair to the sincerely good motives of the government, but they are facts nevertheless. And governments never like unpleasant facts.

BBC No Hero

The BBC was no hero in this affair. Its handling of the program was inept, its public position confused. The BBC chairman, Lord Hailsham, wrote Maudling that it would "not dream of proceeding" with a program that might "worsen the situation in Ulster."

But freedom requires risks, even the risk of mistakes. Newspapers and television may be wrong, but so may governments—and the danger of allowing only one, official opinion is much worse. If Americans had forgotten that, they learned again in Vietnam.

"When men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths," Mr. Justice Holmes wrote of a demand for conformity: "I am another war," they may come to believe, even more than they believe the very foundation of their own conduct, that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas. . . . I believe that we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe. . . ."

Piero Sanavio From Rome:

A creeping uneasiness has inched its way among the military. Still unable to find their role in the democratic and republican structures of the state, they appear "completely ignorant of things political. . . ."

ROME—A few months ago, at the conclusion of Italy's grand maneuvers, the chief of staff of the army, Gen. Francesco Meru, called in his top officers for a special briefing. He was worried, he said, by the lack of "ideological cohesion" existing among enlisted men, especially among recruits. For the good of the army it was necessary, once and for all, to separate the wheat from the chaff and make the soldiers "think in the same way."

"We must get up some spring gauges, as it were, which will detect those elements who cannot be trusted and report them to their officers. These spies should be selected among soldiers who show political sympathies for right-wing movements. They must be rewarded with special leaves and sums of money."

The words of the general—who is a candidate for Italy's highest military post, that of chief of staff of the Ministry of Defense—have provoked again to public opinion the problem of the political tendencies and orientations of the armed forces. In recent years a creeping uneasiness has inched its way among the military. Still unable to find their role in the democratic and republican structures of the state, they appear (in the words of a retired general) "completely ignorant of things political, to the point of interpreting as subversive any social reform and sociological evolution."

They read little, besides the papers they find in their clubs, and as a rule these are right-wing sheets. Only a small percentage of the senior officers has fought in the resistance. Many of them have been brought up under the shadow of false ideas, and in the belief that it was not the military who lost the war but "the others"—probably the civilians. Many generals are still convinced that it is their duty to defend "order" against the military degradation, as they call it, of the nation.

The majority of career officers believe that the present parliamentary system has stripped the traditional image of the soldier of all grandeur and authority. Little, if at all, informed of the workings of democracy (even of an imperfect democracy as Italy's), they often express dangerous hopes for the advent of a "strong government." Until a few years ago, they vented their frustrations and political passions by casting a vote, at election time, either for the monarchists or for right-wing candidates of the Christian Democratic party. Today, many of them openly declare their sympathy for the neo-Fascists (the Italian Social Movement—MSI).

Upset

"Commissioned officers," says the secretary of the Carabinieri Association of Genoa (a state-supported veterans' club), "are upset at the incapacity of the government to make itself respected by the people. There are persons, in Italy, who should be put to the wall. Our association is political, of course. On the personal level, however, our heart is with the right." President of the Genoa carabinieri association is Gen. Vasco Bertolazzi. He states that all members of his corps "are for the defense of the flag, and for a national coalition." A "national coalition" is exactly what MSI has been trying to create in Italy these months, in the wake of its success at last June's national elections. The "national coalition" should group all right-wing organizations under the same flag.

No sympathies for the parliamentary system were ever shown by Admiral Birlindelli, commander of NATO's southern Mediterranean forces. Many people are convinced that, as soon as he retires, the general will join MSI. In the meantime, according to reports, a secret organization of army officers has come to life in northern Italy, in Trieste. They stir up local public opinion, in favor of the restoration to Italy of the territories annexed by Yugoslavia.

Sometimes, the independence of the military from any real political control seems to work as a cover-up for shady transactions. Recently, a few top officers and the former chairman of Montedison (a major national chemical industry that is now state-controlled) were indicted for fraud. They were charged with having sold to the army obsolete radio equipment for tanks. A few days later, retired Gen. Aloja, a former chief of staff, was indicted for fraud in connection with the building of barracks for the army's brass band. "Aloja has always liked music," explains a former colleague of the general. "Aloja is a protégé of Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, the only politician who was minister of defense for seven straight years. Andreotti could not long ago when informed of the periodical hearings to which the U.S. Congress and Senate subject the Pentagon, Andreotti replied with his usual high-handed flippancy. 'There is no need for us,' he said, 'to copy the political instruments of the American government. They belong to a different constitutional structure.'"

It may well be so. The structure of Italy's armed forces seems to derive from that of the Mexican Army. Out of 317,000 professional soldiers, 132,000 (almost one half) are officers. There are 1,958 generals and about 6,500 colonels.

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8 Men Seized Amid Shooting

IRA Belfast Center Raided
During a Lecture on Bombs

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (UPI)—British soldiers raiding a Belfast training center of the outlawed Irish Republican Army burst in during a lecture on making bombs, a British spokesman said today.

U.S. Seeking
Extradition of
Drug Dealer

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—A man described by federal officials as the mastermind of a ring that has smuggled \$2.5 billion worth of heroin into the United States over the last five years, is battling extradition from his jail cell in Paraguay.

Augusto Rios, 61, a French-born Argentine citizen, has already won the first round in the Paraguayan court of original jurisdiction, which ruled that he should not be extradited despite a treaty which permits extradition for narcotic offenses. Nonetheless, the court's decision, he has been held in the city jail in Asunción without bail.

Justice Department officials said yesterday that efforts would continue through the appeals courts of Paraguay. The Paraguayan solicitor general also has recommended Mr. Rios's extradition, a move Washington feels is significant because Mr. Rios reportedly has great wealth and influence in the South American nation.

Mr. Rios has been in jail since last March, when the United States originally sought his extradition. Despite the fact that—as far as is known—he has never been in this country, Mr. Rios was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York in October, 1970, following the arrest of five of his alleged operatives and the seizure of 97 pounds of heroin with a reported street value of \$11 million.

1,000 Kilos a Year
A State Department spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Rios's ring, which reportedly obtains heroin in Europe and funnels it into the United States via South America, has been responsible for bringing 1,000 kilos of heroin into the United States each year for the past five years.

The street value of this heroin over the last five years is estimated at \$2.5 billion, the spokesman said.

Mr. Rios's ring was broken by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) who followed the heroin in 1970 from Europe through various South American cities. The last leg of the journey for the heroin was via a small airplane that went from Panama to Jamaica to Miami and then to New York, where BNDD and customs agents arrested two Frenchmen, a Paraguayan, an Argentine and a Brazilian.

Hughes (Perhaps) Disowns Autobiography

By John Goldman and Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7—A telephone caller who said he was Howard Hughes has told a Los Angeles Times reporter that the forthcoming autobiography of Mr. Hughes is a "fake," but Life magazine believes Mr. Hughes was acting under pressure.

The caller also told Frank McCulloch, New York bureau chief for Time-Life News Service, that he never had heard of Clifford Irving, who says he collaborated with the mysterious millionaire on the 230,000-word memoir.

After the phone call last month, Mr. McCulloch said he was convinced that the man with whom he spoke was Mr. Hughes. Mr. McCulloch has refused to reveal the nature of the 15-minute conversation.

Despite the warning and Mr. McCulloch's belief that the caller was Mr. Hughes, Life magazine plans to publish three excerpts from the book in March.

Damage to Empire Feared

Magazine officials are convinced that the memoir is authentic despite the caller's disavowal. They reason that Mr. Hughes's advisers, on learning that the book was scheduled for publication in March by McGraw-Hill, cautioned him that it could seriously damage his vast financial empire, because:

• Potentially libelous passages about prominent people, including influential political figures, might subject him to costly damage suits.

• Revelations in the book might jeopardize millions of dollars in pending litigation against him.

• Publication might anger Nevada officials, thus imperiling his Las Vegas hotel-casino holdings. Gov. Mike O'Sullivan of Nevada said Wednesday that the book might affect Mr. Hughes's casino licenses. He and other Nevada officials are known to be annoyed because Mr. Hughes has refused to meet with them and outline the structure of his organization.

Gov. O'Sullivan said that if

before midnight yesterday, wounding one gunman. He was dragged away by friends, an army spokesman said.

A lecture on bomb making and the use of explosives was in progress. The man delivering the lecture escaped through a window. But we caught the others, red-handed. Whatever arrangements they made to warn them of our presence obviously did not work well," the army spokesman said.

The soldiers captured eight men, some as they leaped through windows and others hiding in a cupboard and wardrobe, he said. One, aged 17, was released and the seven others were placed under arrest.

Major Coup
Security sources said the arrested men included several men on the army's wanted list of IRA leaders. One source called the raid a "major coup."

The soldiers struck after a tip from Scotland Yard, special branch detectives, who had been keeping the house under surveillance, the security sources said.

Meanwhile, 17-year-old Daniel O'Neill died today of gunshot wounds three days after he was brought to Belfast's Mater Hospital. A few minutes earlier that day, a British patrol fought gunmen in the nearby Falls Road area. The patrol reported hitting a gunman but that women ran into their field of fire and screamed until he escaped or was dragged away.

Irish Reject U.S. Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Irish Embassy today rejected State Department assertions that the United States is not "trying to push Ireland around" in its efforts to break the Irish monopoly on the lucrative New York-Dublin air route.

"As people in Ireland see it," an embassy spokesman said, "the proposed termination of the New York rights is an unworthy and uncharacteristic attempt to extract concessions from the Irish government which would— if granted—yield only minimal gains to the United States in return for major damage to Irish interests."

As from next August, the United States proposes to terminate the treaty rights of Irish International Airlines to operate in and out of New York unless Ireland agrees to accept exclusive landing rights at Dublin in three major U.S. airlines, two passenger and one freight.

For 25 years, Ireland has kept the Dublin-N.Y. route to itself, allowing U.S. airlines to land only at Shannon Airport on the west coast of Ireland, obliging passengers to change planes for the journey to Dublin.

Irish Airlines flies between Dublin and three U.S. airports at New York, Chicago and Boston.

King Frederik Better

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7 (AP)—King Frederik's doctors today reported definite improvement in the 72-year-old monarch's condition. He was hospitalized last Monday following a heart attack.

Collaborator Also Relishes

Seclusion, on a Spanish Isle

By Robert Kirsch

IRIZA, Spain, Jan. 7—Novelist Clifford Irving sits on this windswept island far from the hurricane blowing over his publishing coup—the forthcoming autobiography of Howard Hughes.

Few people here have heard of Mr. Hughes, suggesting that Iriza would be perfect for the industrialist's reclusive tastes.

In his own way, Mr. Irving is as much a recluse as Mr. Hughes. He has no telephone in the 250-year-old farmhouse that is his residence and he refuses to give his studio telephone number to any but his closest friends.

The Hughes controversy is of far less concern to him at the moment than the fact that his 3-year-old son Barnaby has the grippe and that his wife, Edith Sommer, a painter, has been a "reporter's widow" for the last nine months.

During that period he gathered the documentation for Mr. Hughes's autobiography—letters and transcripts that tend to support the authenticity of the book.

"It amazes and impresses me that such a fuss is being made about the Hughes autobiography," Mr. Irving said. "It's a damned fine book, and completely an-

thetic—which may be why so many people are worried—but for me it's a dead soldier. I want to get on and finish my novel so I can take my wife to Java in the spring."

"No attempt to discredit the book would surprise me, but that doesn't matter. Anyone who reads it will be left with no doubts as to the truth of it."

Mr. Irving has just finished his introduction to the 1,000-page book, which will detail the origin of the book and the methods used in obtaining it.

For Mr. Irving, the Hughes experience was only an interlude. He has since been working on his eighth book, his fifth novel, which is set on Iriza. The Spanish island in the Balearics has been Mr. Irving's home base since 1953.

He chose it by accident. A boat traveling from Majorca to Valencia stopped at Iriza and Mr. Irving went ashore.

"I felt enormous tranquility," he said. "When I come back here, it's coming home. It's paradise compared to the places I've been in the last nine months."



Keynote.

Monument to De Gaulle

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—A 142-foot-high granite Cross of Lorraine will be built this year atop a hill overlooking the grave of Charles de Gaulle, just as he had ordered.

The National Committee of the Memorial for Gen. de Gaulle unveiled a model of the monument (above) today and announced that construction of the double-barred cross, symbol of De Gaulle's wartime resistance fighters, will begin next week.

The committee spokesman recalled that De Gaulle before his death pointed to the hill and said to a friend, "See that hill. It is the highest. They will build there a Cross of Lorraine when I am dead and from everywhere people will be able to see it."

The 1,500-ton cross edged in bronze will be prefabricated in sections and hauled up the hill by trucks. French citizens and De Gaulle admirers all over the world donated the 5-million-franc cost of the cross.

Obituaries

'Savitr,' Noted as Fire-Eater, Strong Man of Roman Streets

ROME, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Pietro Santolamazza, 75, a strongman and fire-eater who was the most spectacular and best-known street entertainer in Rome, has died in a Rome clinic.

Billed as "Savitr," he was a familiar sight for years in the piazzas of Rome, breaking chains binding his arms, lifting huge boulders and spewing flames from his mouth into the air.

Federico Fellini and the actor Anthony Quinn reportedly used him as a model for the character played by Mr. Quinn in the film "La Strada."

Few Romans knew anything about Mr. Santolamazza, not even his real name. But most of them had seen him at least once as he performed his five-minute act for whatever coins spectators gave him.

Mr. Santolamazza had not been seen recently and Romans who

wondered about him thought he was touring other cities. He was in a clinic instead, where he died Wednesday.

Earle Gregory
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—Earle Gregory, 74, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War I for capturing 22 German soldiers, died yesterday in a veterans hospital here. He was cited for heroism Oct. 15, 1918, in action north of Verdun where he captured a machine-gun nest and the 22 soldiers.

Charles Lemaresquier
PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Charles Lemaresquier, 101, a French architect, who designed the Gare d'Orsay train terminal in Paris, died yesterday. He was father-in-law of Michel Debré, former French premier and present defense minister.

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Rep. Findley Sees Russians

Illinois Hawks Soybeans in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI)—"Have a soybean," U.S. congressman Paul Findley told Soviet officials today, extending a glass jar of roasted and flavored beans as he made the rounds of government offices to drum up trade between the two countries.

Rep. Paul Findley, an Illinois Republican, veered off from a European study tour for a quick visit to Moscow to sell Russians on the idea of buying soybeans from Illinois, the leading U.S. producer of what has long been considered a grain fit for beast but not for man.

He came to the Soviet Union armed with the discovery made recently by scientists at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, that soybeans could also be used as a human food item rich in protein.

"Simply place the beans in boiling water for 30 minutes," Rep. Findley told the Russians in his sales talk, "and the bitter taste is eliminated."

There appears to be no immediate explanation why it has taken so long to find out that simple boiling for half an hour will eliminate the bitter, rancid taste that has deterred gourmets from the soybean in the past.

Speaking later at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy, the congressman indicated that Soviet officials had sampled the proffered goodies politely but had been non-committal about starting this country on a soybean kick.

According to Rep. Findley, scientists of the Department of Food Science at the College of Agriculture, in Urbana, view soybeans as a result of their discovery as the "lowest cost, most logical source of high-quality protein for direct human consumption."

Protestant Units

Unite in England

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church of England announced yesterday that they would merge and be known as the United Reformed Church.

The union has been approved by an overwhelming majority of adherents. The combined membership will be nearly 250,000, with more than 2,500 churches, and the merger seals 40 years of close cooperation between Congregationalists and English Presbyterians.

Only 455 Congregational churches—representing about 15.6 percent of the membership—have not voted to go into the United Reformed Church and these will not join the merger at present.

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Rep. Findley told newsmen later that his visit had been spurred in part by recent Soviet interest in purchasing U.S. feed grains.

Like many other countries, the Soviet Union has been using soybeans as a high-protein feed supplement for livestock. Because the climate of this country does not favor soybean production, the Russians have been raising the crop only in a small area of the Amur country, adjoining Manchuria.

The Manchurian region of China and the United States account for the greater share of the world's soybean production.

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Small Party

To Quit Italy

Government

Republican Pullout

To Create Crisis

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP)—Premier Emilio Colombo's government was on the verge of collapse tonight as the Republicans, the smallest party in his center-left alliance, announced they were withdrawing from the coalition.

The nation's economic slump was mentioned as the main reason for their move.

Republican party secretary Ugo La Malfa said he had informed the Christian Democratic premier that they had set Jan. 18 as the official date for their withdrawal.

The move will inevitably lead to Mr. Colombo's resignation and the opening of a full-scale government crisis. This would become necessary under the Italian parliamentary system because the Republicans' pull-out would modify the coalition on which Mr. Colombo's government has been depending since it was formed.

The coalition also included the Democratic Socialists of former President Giuseppe Saragat and the Marxist Socialists of Deputy Premier Francesco de Martino.

Mr. La Malfa said he wanted a government crisis to force the four center-left parties to negotiate on what to do about Italy's ailing economy.

He suggested austerity as the medicine and said the government should spell out in clear terms the seriousness of the present situation to unions and citizens "without giving them any illusions."

Italy's economy has been deteriorating rapidly for two years, and 1971 marked the nation's worst economic performance since the end of World War II.

Mr. La Malfa made his announcement at the end of a meeting with Mr. Colombo. Setting Jan. 18 for the official withdrawal reportedly allowed time for Mr. Colombo to visit Washington for scheduled talks with President Nixon.

Washington has said Mr. Nixon planned to meet Mr. Colombo in his round of talks with U.S. allies before going to Peking. But no date has been announced yet.

The Republican decision put Mr. Colombo's future in doubt. Political circles have been seething with rumors that rivals in his faction-ridden Christian Democratic party were ready to replace him.

Among those mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Colombo were Giulio Andreotti, leader of Christian Democratic deputies, former Premier Mariano Rumor, and Foreign Minister and former premier Aldo Moro.

Herald Tribune

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ART IN NEW YORK

Guggenheim Stages Major Show for Minor Attainment

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—Certain exhibitions are more interesting as episodes in the history of taste than as events in the history of art. For myself, the John Chamberlain show currently installed at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum is an exhibition of this sort. The work itself is not really substantial enough to fill the large quantity of space assigned to it. Diane Waldman, the museum's curator of exhibitions, has brought together nearly 80 sculptures and 10 paintings dating from 1967 to the present. This is four or five times the number of works needed to demonstrate the scope of Mr. Chamberlain's gifts. Indeed, there is something a little callous, or maybe just stupid, in treating this minor artist as if he were a major figure. One cannot help wondering what sort of art-world political machinations lie behind this inflated enterprise.

This is not to say that Mr. Chamberlain's work is without

interest. Far from it. But the interest it offers is precisely the sort of interest we have in an artist who serves a taste instead of creating one. Born in 1927, Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the generation that was obliged to struggle for recognition in the shadow of the abstract expressionists. That struggle produced a variety of aesthetic (and extra aesthetic) strategies, the most famous being pop art and its neo-dada affiliates. The impulse uniting these strategies was to be found in the way a something unexpectedly "real" (either an actual object or its visual simulacrum) was introduced into the expressive equation. The basic recipe was De Kooning plus Duchamp.

Right Relation

In her text for the catalogue of the exhibition Mrs. Waldman refers to De Kooning's "paint" without ever looking up to her subject's relation to it. This is understandable (though it doesn't make it any less evasive), for

Mrs. Waldman is out to establish Mr. Chamberlain as a forward-looking avant-garde figure, and he must, therefore be said to stand in the right relation to everything that has happened on the New York art scene since the late fifties. (It would take an Empson, in any case, to fathom what Mrs. Waldman may conceivably have in mind when she uses the fifties, the sixties and the seventies as stylistic rather than chronological categories.) But the truth is, Mr. Chamberlain's sculpture does not support this extravagant claim to avant-garde pre-eminence. His work has actually remained firmly locked into a late abstract expressionist manner. This is the most obvious thing about his work, quite apart from the question of whether it represents a strength or a liability, and Mrs. Waldman's refusal to confront the issue severely damages her credibility as an expositor of contemporary art.

Instead of confronting the issue, she sidesteps it by dwelling on the material Mr. Chamberlain has employed in making his best known sculptures. These have been constructed of crushed automobile parts, and they remain not only his best known but his best work. There was certainly nothing extraordinary about em-

ploying such "found" materials in the late fifties. Mr. Chamberlain's particular use of this particular material was perfect for his purpose, which was to produce a polychromed sculptural equivalent of the standard abstract expressionist painting, as that style was understood in the circle of De Kooning's admirers. He succeeded in this modest feat of adapting the welded-sculpture medium to the pictorial syntax of the New York School. He did it well, but he has done little or nothing else of comparable interest.

False History

Was there some sort of humor or social criticism involved in this aesthetic use of discarded automobile parts? There was not. Mrs. Waldman seems at times to confuse Mr. Chamberlain's use of materials with Kurt Schwitters's—and she gives little evidence of having seriously thought through Schwitters's art either. Was Schwitters less of a cubist because he made his collages out of cigarette wrappers and discarded tram tickets? Hardly. He was a cubist through and through, just as Mr. Chamberlain is a 10th Street abstract expressionist through and through. It makes not a jot of difference that he uses pieces of painted metal instead of canvas and pigment. The precedents for that use were well established. All the potter that Mrs. Waldman (and others) make over this use of automobile parts is based on false or misnumbered art history. Half the claims she makes for Mr. Chamberlain's work simply evaporate if you happen to recall the sculpture Richard Stankiewicz was producing in the fifties.

It is unrewarding (as well as unfair) to have to consider Mr. Chamberlain as a major artist, but the Guggenheim show unfortunately insists that we do so consider him and Mrs. Waldman explicitly makes the claim. But a major artist is one whose work emphatically changes our thinking about the nature and destiny of his medium, and this Mr. Chamberlain's sculpture certainly fails to do by a wide margin. He leaves the sculptural medium pretty much as he found it, in

fact, he has no new ideas about sculpture at all. His best constructions are his wall pieces, which safely rehearse the formal scenarios of pictorial art. The sculptures which are free standing are simply three-dimensional paintings. The relation of the object to the space it occupies has not been reconsidered for a moment. The relation of a sculpture to its base, to the floor it stands on—none of this has been thought through ahead, let alone revised or reconstituted. All of the really radical transformations in the art sculpture in the past decade challenge the tidy, pictorial concept of sculpture which Mr. Chamberlain clings to so firmly. It matters not that he now uses foam rubber on occasion

John Chamberlain's "Essex" (1960) at the Guggenheim.



London Theatre

Sandy Wilson Carries On

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Sandy Wilson is someone whose work you either love or hate. At the Hampstead Theatre, audiences love his latest musical "His Mommy Wife." They are rapturous in their approval, constantly clapping and cheering at the many local references for this is a musical about Hampstead people.

It needs a sociologist, rather than a critic, to explain this strange delight. Like "The Boy Friend," it is another of Mr. Wilson's exercises in pallid nostalgia and whatever charm this limited genre possesses has now worn excessively thin. "His Mommy Wife" is based on a curious novel about a gallant young hero who goes to Africa where he meets a very intelligent chimpanzee, a Mrs. Wilson. When he brings to London as a gift for his unappreciative fiancée. The chimpanzee is of course in love with our hero and, true love being what it is, she marries him.

Mr. Wilson decorates the tale with lots of tinkly tunes of an old-fashioned and predictable kind. There is no denying his talents as a paterfamilias, although I am unable to appreciate why he should wish to produce such affectionate parodies of such boring originals, or try to resurrect a musical form that died of senility 40 years ago. Who needs novelty for that?

The cast at Hampstead is excellent, particularly June Ritchie in the unenviable role of the chimpanzee. The men carry on in a very British, silly way, anyone-for-tennis manner, elegantly wielding their long cigarette holders and singing in quavering light tenor voices.

The women, as languidly poised as any 1930s fashion plate, play, provocatively with strings of long beads and look cool and cool. But all they prove is that nostalgia is an emotion to be ignored rather than indulged, connoisseurs as it is of a mixture of self-pity and condescension to the past.

At the Mermaid, that excellent actor Barrie Ingham is presenting a one-man show, "Love... Love... Love," which he subtitled "A Celebration of Men's Most Treasured Emotion." He begins with Sir Walter Raleigh's poem "What Is Love?" and attempts to answer the question with readings from many authors, from Shakespeare to Khalil Gibran.

He recites well, particularly Auden's "Victor," but he is at his most enjoyable and original when he satirizes his authors. His targets are easy ones such as Mickey Spillane's "I, The Jury" and Mick Jagger's lyric "I Can't Get No Satisfaction," but he mercilessly exposes their banality. What the evening lacks is form. There is no rigor in Mr. Ingham's selection, for he defines love widely enough to include William Fynnon's puritanical deconstruction of dancing and Bob Dylan's "Blowing in the Wind." Nonetheless, he provides a pleasing after-dinner entertainment.

'Bloody Sunday'

Voted Best U.K. Film

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—"Sunday, Bloody Sunday," a film about a man having a love affair with both a man and a woman, has been named the best British film of 1971 by the London Film Critics Guild.

The movie was directed by John Schlesinger, who also was the director of "Midnight Cowboy." The best-director award was shared by Czechoslovakia's Milos Forman for "Taking Off" and Alan Pakula for "Kluge." In another shared award, Jane Fonda in "Kluge" and Bob Anderson in Ingmar Bergman's "The Touch" were named best actresses.

Best foreign film was Spanish director Luis Buñuel's "Tristana." Voted worst picture of the year was "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

John Gielgud and John Mills, who will be making his first stage appearance since 1963, will appear in Charles Wood's "Veterns" at the Royal Court at the beginning of March, following a four-week regional tour of Edinburgh, Nottingham and Brighton.

In April at the Royal Court, William Gaskill will direct the British premiere of Harold Miller's "Big Wolf," a play about a year in the life of five teenage boys orphaned by a war, which was first performed in Munich last year.

Spain Acts to Save Prado Art From Destruction by Pollution

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Spanish government today ordered that emergency measures be taken to protect one of the world's greatest art treasures, the collections of the Prado Museum, against damage from air pollution.

A decree by the Ministry of Education and Science said a committee of experts has been appointed to work out a set of "urgent measures within three months."

The move came after years of warnings that Madrid's increasing air pollution was harming the Prado collections. Recent press reports called the situation "dramatic," and museum director Xavier de Sals said such paintings as Goya's "The Shooting of May 3, 1808" and El Greco's "Resurrection" would suffer irreparable damage if something was not done soon.

The 152-year-old museum, founded by King Fernando VII, houses 3,000 paintings and other art objects. Its most outstanding collections are of 12th to 18th century Spanish painting and of early Flemish art. Its biggest crowd drawers are Goya's "Naked Maja" and "Clothed Maja," Velazquez's "Maid of Honor," Titian's "Charles V on Horseback" and Rubens's "The Three Graces."

The government decree said the experts will have to work in two fields:

• Devising a system for total air purification, humidity and temperature control.

• Drawing up plans for a thorough modernization of the museum which has undergone little change since it was built, except for the installation of unobtrusive natural "sunlight" lighting three years ago.

Restoration experts explained that Madrid's straggly polluted air as well as the variations in temperature caused by its "hall-and-lab" climate attacked the fragile paintings in two ways.

The acid content of the air attacks the varnish, then eats its way through to the paint. Temperature variations can cause cracks in the paint which speed up the work of the acid.

Mr. de Sals said the problem of maintaining the air inside museums at constant levels of purity, temperature and humidity has been successfully solved in such places as London at the National Gallery and in Amsterdam.

The value of the Prado collections has been estimated at up to \$2 billion dollars but, in fact, no price can be put on them.

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Newport Jazz Festival Moves To New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Newport Jazz Festival, beset by disorders last year, will move to New York City this summer, the festival promoters have announced.

Festival producer George Wein said that there would be "over 27" events in the nine-day festival.

"We've already scheduled six days of concerts in Carnegie Hall, six days in Philharmonic Hall and two outdoor concerts in Yankee Stadium," he added.

The festival, which in 18 summers has become one of the world's leading musical events, was forced to leave last summer after demonstrators created a number of disturbances.

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ROME Killing the Moon

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Today, when anti-traditionalism has become so academic, it is hard to imagine how outrageously daring the futurists seemed in their day.

At the turn of the century, Italy had become a museum. It was clearly time that art became life and life, art. The futurists launched their attack in 1910 with a manifesto and swept the state of the past clean.

One of the most prodigious of the group, Giacomo Balla (1871-1958) is being honored with a large centennial exhibition at the National Gallery of Modern Art. There is also a sculpture show at the Obelisco Gallery.

Although Balla's restless curiosity conditioned modern art all over Europe, he did not receive the recognition he deserved in his lifetime. After an early impressionist style, Balla came to divisionism, which, like pointillism, concerned itself with light.

For example, in his famous "Street Lamp," sharp Vs spark out in endless rings of energy from the focal source of power, about to obliterate the marginal moon. The later futurist phrase "Let's kill the moon" was inspired by this painting—by "killing the moon" they, of course, meant that progress must conquer romantic sentiment.

Static Subjects
"No one in those days," Balla wrote, "believed that an ordinary electric light could be the subject matter of a painting." Here, as in cubism, subject matter was static—only the painter moved. Further light studies done during a stay in Düsseldorf, primarily "Interpenetrations," preface op art.

Then, inspired by Bragaglia's photographs, Balla began to see the possibility of visual dissection not only of light but also of movement. The subject, moving from one instant to another in a space affected by its own progress—the literal interpretation of the passage of time—became Balla's main point. The action came out of life, sweeping into and across the picture, then beyond it into the infinite.

The passionately observed "Swifts," pencil drawings of keen black bodies and sleek wings, strung out on the arcs and waves of their own flight, are key studies. The "Lady Walking Dog," a sequence of curvilinear lashes and blurs, is one of his best-known works—it

is on loan from the Museum of Modern Art in New York. In another painting, the motion of cars is caught in the mesh of their own velocity.

By 1913, Balla had come to pure abstraction: dark processions of jagged wedges and swirls of power, driving and thrusting each other into endless dynamic crescendos.

Freest Period
Many consider the futurist period the apex of Balla's career. It was certainly the freest and most vigorous. But, although he was one of the most inventive futurists, there were others—for instance, Boccioni—who died young. His drive was more contained within painting itself.

And, before World War I, the movement found echoes in France, Russia, Germany and Holland—artists breaking with the past and proving that art is more subject to time than to national boundaries.

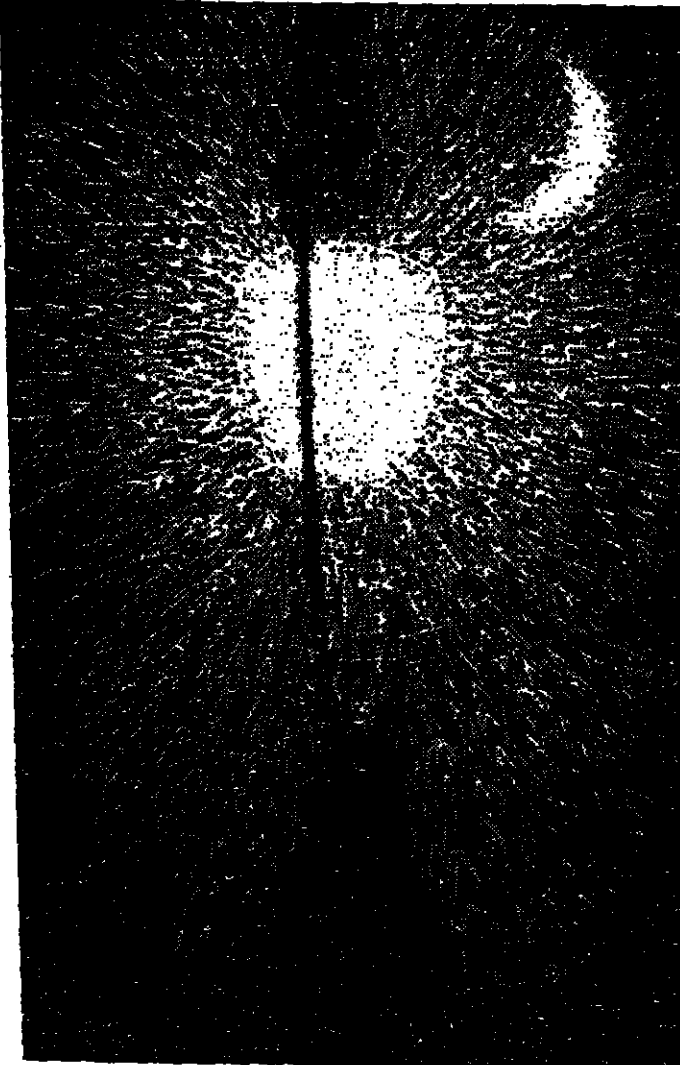
Balla's joyous acceptance of modern inventions, his inexhaustible appetite for all phenomena of life never left him and, after futurism, there were many other high points. The rather static compositions of the World War I years were followed by a pastoral period of softer lines and colors. The fluttering form, in seascapes, the burgeoning shapes and tendrils in landscapes convey a sense of wind, summer air and smile.

There were projects for ballets, environments, children's furniture, posters, fabrics, for all sorts of everyday objects. There were the magic and extraordinary wooden "Futurist Flowers."

Balla's visit to the 1925 Art Deco show in Paris opened another door to his futurist urge to permeate his environment with art and so to change it. This persisted until his death, although at times the result was too dispersed or playful.

Optimism
It is not so much the enormous amount and variety of Balla's oeuvre that is coherent and a wonder today but his brave optimism in trying to reach the essence of time, sound, feeling with images that themselves remain moving.

Thus, it is a pity that the National Gallery exhibition is so confused and crowded. Too much emphasis has been put on some obscure corners; there are no dates under the works. As of this writing, there is no catalogue.



"Street Lamp," Balla's famous 1909 oil on canvas.

logue. Balla's immensely productive career was complex and his work deserves a more careful selection and installation to put his achievement in the clearest possible light.

There is something entirely different wrong with the other Balla show—the one at the Obelisco. In contrast to the National Gallery exhibition, the Obelisco show is concise and elegant. It is called "Balla, All the Sculptures."

But a scrupulous reading of the catalogue reveals that none of the pieces is an "original" in the ordinary sense of the word. Of the three sculptures that Balla himself made—all in cardboard and done between 1913 and 1915—only one remains. It is in the Winston collection in the United States. Called the "Fist of Boccioni," the cardboard sculpture was later reconstructed in brass by A. Ricci, a Maserati craftsman, under Balla's supervision. Forty years later, Ricci was further refined by Ricci, again under Balla's supervision. The relief "Thunder and Velocity" (of which the cardboard original is lost) was enlarged in metal by Ricci, under Balla's supervision—the date for this work is not given in the catalogue. As for the third cardboard sculpture, also lost, no mention is made in the catalogue of who built the version on view—it was made from a photograph on the futurist manifesto.

Nine wire constructions were either made "under the artist's supervision" or "following Balla's instructions" by Ricci from Balla's drawings or "smaller versions."

To some people this does not seem unusual. Today, many sculptors get skilled technicians to work out their ideas; some phone their ideas into the workshop; and widows have casts made of works meant to be unique.

The gallery is selling "versions" after "prototype models" to the collector in series of nine. The objects are forceful and intricate enough; the exhibition neat. But, in all fairness, they can only be called "Reconstructions of Balla's Sculptural Ideas"—and multiples at that.

Further description of the seven panels accompanied by a rough drawing showing how they had originally formed a portable tabernacle. When the panels flanking the central panel were identified in 1966 and 1970, the Frankfurt Museum succeeded in acquiring one. In 1971, museum officials did not take the chance of missing two more from the same set.

This illustrates how old master paintings have come to hold a spell over official institutions—this was not true 10 years ago when world records were being fetched for works by Paul Cézanne and others.

It also shows how the record prices—and the very high prices—were made by works of art which can be considered unique. Such works fall outside the limits of the market as an economic concept; for the latter implies the existence of a category represented by a reasonable number of comparable items changing hands at intervals.

Other Fields
The same trend was discernible in all the other fields. Take, for example the Saffron Walden master, made in London in 1507. The master had been in the Edward VI almshouse at Saffron Walden for four centuries before being bought by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1930. On June 28, 1971, the price was extraordinary (\$22,000) but so was the object.

Prices for drawings and watercolors are continuing their rise. An example: a superb landscape by Thomas Girtin, signed and dated 1800 (30 by 22 inches) made \$17,850, setting the record for any work by Girtin.

The comeback of British silver is another important trend. Prices had sagged in the fall of 1968 but are now at their highest level ever. Arms and armor and model engines were in a smaller way among the new stars of the market.

Significantly, the big losers were western Asiatic antiquities and Iranian objects of art. A market can rarely survive in an atmosphere of almost universal mistrust about authenticity—an atmosphere that clouds even those few genuine pieces (they do exist).

Christie's scored a fantastic success with Bernardo Bellotto's "Forte delle Mura" at \$315,000—more than five times the previous high price for a Bellotto. It did not do so well with Picasso's blue period "Mother and Child." One can only agree with the firm's suggestion that the reserve price was unreasonable—the picture had been bought for \$190,000 in 1967; in 1971, bidding reached \$288,750—but the owner wanted more. The story suggests that speculative buying and selling is now coming to an end. The difficulty with which many "good" but not outstanding works are now selling bears witness to a new uncertainty on the market.

PARIS A Guide to the Top Current Exhibitions

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—In the short breathing spell that follows the holiday period there are few new exhibitions. You may wish to take advantage of the pause to see some of the shows missed during the past few months.

The big Francis Bacon retrospective at the Grand Palais is open until Monday (Jan. 10) and offers a broad selection of a work that is an enigma, cruel and somewhat repetitious reflection of our age and above all of the artist's own obsessions, but which also manifests an extraordinary painterly eloquence.

In the same building one may see until March 20 the very fine series of enormous 16th-century Brussels tapestries relating the story of David and Bathsheba. The Bibliothèque Nationale, 56 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, has an excellent selection of engravings, woodcuts, watercolors and oils by Albrecht Dürer (some on loan from the Louvre) and is displaying them until Jan. 30.

Also at the Bibliothèque Nationale, but only marginally concerned with art (there are works by Degas, Berthe Morisot, Manet and some by Paul Valéry himself that are not too bad), is an exhibition devoted to the poet and thinker Paul Valéry (to Jan. 18). To call someone a thinker is of course rather odd, but Valéry does reflect certain peculiar French attitudes in respect to intellectual activity, and the exhibition as a whole is a quaint period piece.

A third exhibition, but which closes Saturday night (Jan. 8), is devoted to the rare and remarkable collection of early maps (15th century onwards) belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale. The earliest ones are on parchment and occasionally illuminated with gold.

The National Museum of Modern Art, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, is still showing 25 early Picassos on loan from Soviet museums (to Jan. 16). In many cases it is the first time they have been seen in France since they were purchased from the artist and shipped to Russia.

The Orangerie des Tuileries has the Van Gogh exhibition—over 200 drawings and paintings that the painter's nephew donated to the soon-to-be-inaugurated Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh in Amsterdam. The selection covers the brief 10-year span of Van Gogh's artistic activity and includes major works from all the important phases of his development.

A caricature by Victor Hugo: "Vieux Ami de la Gaudriole." (roughly, Good-time Charley).



The spiritual intensity and integrity of these paintings remind one of what Van Gogh wrote in one of his last letters to his brother: "Mon travail à moi, j'y risquerai ma vie et ma raison y a sombré à moitié." (I risk my life in my work and my mind has half given way.) The significance of such a sentence is not so much in the prophecy it contains as it is in Van Gogh's awareness that his unreserved commitment made him particularly vulnerable. The exhibition stays in Paris to April 10. Once the paintings are installed in the Amsterdam museum they will remain there permanently.

The Hans Bellmer exhibition at the CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to Jan. 17, is loosely viewed as erotic in content. I would say more precisely that it reflects the fetishistic obsessions of a very fine draftsman who has always worked in the surrealist context.

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 1, is displaying the work of Jean-Michel Folon, a young Belgian draftsman and watercolorist whose work is known to the American public through the covers he has done for the New Yorker. His subject is urban civilization viewed through the glass of absurdity and paradox (to Feb. 10).

With a psychology that anticipates Cecil E. De Mille and a verbal palette that anticipates the Technicolor travelogue, Victor Hugo was a one-man superproduction in his day. Not only a writer but also a curiously gifted amateur draftsman as one may

discover by visiting the exhibition of his works at the Maison de Victor Hugo, 6 Place des Vosges, Paris 4, to Jan. 31. His Gothic chateaux are suitably bathed in murk; his caricatures are linear but clever; and there are some totally abstract works that will allow scholars to label him a forerunner of tachisme.

The Musée Galliera, 10 Avenue Pierre Ier de Serbie, Paris 16, has a show devoted to work done for Air France by various artists of repute. Posters by Mathieu, Pagès, etc., tapestries based on cartoons by Hartung, Vasarely, Masson, Alechinsky, etc., menu covers by Escaine, Thac, Zao Wou-Ki and others. It is interesting to see how the airline has drawn French civilization into its image. The artistic quality need not be exceptional but the aura is there.

A large collection of works by Claude Monet along with paintings and drawings by his contemporaries which belonged to Monet are on permanent display in a little and somewhat out-of-the-way museum (Musée Marmottan, 2 Rue Louis Boulton, Paris 16). Considerable trouble was taken to provide them with a good setting and the result is very pleasant. Aside from 75 works by Monet, many of them really first-rate, there are over 50 by such artists as Delacroix, Pissarro, Sisley, Boudin, Berthe Morisot, Rodin, etc. Most of these were left to the museum by Monet's son when he died in 1965.

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THE ART MARKET: Christie's Goes on Record for Last Season's Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI)—Christie's has just issued its statistics for the 1970-71 auction season (which ended July 31, 1971) in book form. Although it is called "Review of the Year 1970/71," a more appropriate title for this superbly-produced book would be "Last Season's Top Prices." If there were a companion volume "Last Season's Worst Flops," the two would give a faithful picture of major fluctuations on the art market last season.

Be that as it may, the book is indispensable for collectors and dealers for the records give a fairly good idea of what is in style. The old masters are still riding the crest of the wave and will probably continue to do so for quite a while. The portrait of Juan de Pareja by Velasquez sold for \$2,425,000 and Titian's "The Death of Actaeon" (\$1,680,000) left the most expensive impressionists far behind.

Museums

One of the most remarkable sales was that of a portrait assumed—and with great probability, but all the same assumed—to be by Rogier van der Weyden. It went for \$200,000 to the National Gallery

in a private deal negotiated by David Carritt of Christie's, who had discovered the work in 1968. This is undoubtedly the world record price for an unsigned primitive.

In at least three instances, old masters were bought by museums with a special interest in them. A "Graph and Child" on a panel by the Master of the Embroidered Leaf, a painter from the Bruges school, went to the Bruges Museum for \$23,100.

An extraordinary pair of paintings on a copper panel, measuring only 5 3/4 by 1 1/4 inches, rose to \$22,050 and \$37,800 respectively when the Frankfurt Museum bid for them. They were the work of Adam Elsheimer, who was born in Frankfurt and spent most of his life as an artist in Italy. His work is of utmost rarity, since he died at the age of 32.

The story behind the two panels enhanced interest in them. Nine years after Elsheimer's death, the Medici ambassador to Rome bought and sent to Florence seven copper panels by Elsheimer which he described in great detail in a letter. This letter was published in Apollo, the British art magazine, in 1927. In 1951, the central copper panel of the series, showing the discovery of the true cross, turned up on the art market and found its way to the Frankfurt Museum. In 1965, as William Mostyn-Owen, director of the Christie's old masters department, says, more documents were found in Florence giving a

further description of the seven panels accompanied by a rough drawing showing how they had originally formed a portable tabernacle. When the panels flanking the central panel were identified in 1966 and 1970, the Frankfurt Museum succeeded in acquiring one. In 1971, museum officials did not take the chance of missing two more from the same set.

This illustrates how old master paintings have come to hold a spell over official institutions—this was not true 10 years ago when world records were being fetched for works by Paul Cézanne and others.

It also shows how the record prices—and the very high prices—were made by works of art which can be considered unique. Such works fall outside the limits of the market as an economic concept; for the latter implies the existence of a category represented by a reasonable number of comparable items changing hands at intervals.

Other Fields

The same trend was discernible in all the other fields. Take, for example the Saffron Walden master, made in London in 1507. The master had been in the Edward VI almshouse at Saffron Walden for four centuries before being bought by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1930. On June 28, 1971, the price was extraordinary (\$22,000) but so was the object.

Prices for drawings and watercolors are continuing their rise. An example: a superb landscape by Thomas Girtin, signed and dated 1800 (30 by 22 inches) made \$17,850, setting the record for any work by Girtin.

The comeback of British silver is another important trend. Prices had sagged in the fall of 1968 but are now at their highest level ever. Arms and armor and model engines were in a smaller way among the new stars of the market.

Significantly, the big losers were western Asiatic antiquities and Iranian objects of art. A market can rarely survive in an atmosphere of almost universal mistrust about authenticity—an atmosphere that clouds even those few genuine pieces (they do exist).

Christie's scored a fantastic success with Bernardo Bellotto's "Forte delle Mura" at \$315,000—more than five times the previous high price for a Bellotto. It did not do so well with Picasso's blue period "Mother and Child." One can only agree with the firm's suggestion that the reserve price was unreasonable—the picture had been bought for \$190,000 in 1967; in 1971, bidding reached \$288,750—but the owner wanted more. The story suggests that speculative buying and selling is now coming to an end. The difficulty with which many "good" but not outstanding works are now selling bears witness to a new uncertainty on the market.

Religious Order Seeking Recruits in U.S. by Playboy Ad

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Rev. Joseph Lupo was looking for candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood. So he decided to "go where the men are—Playboy."

He said that he had tried all kinds of ways of getting candidates for his order, that of the Most Holy Trinity, but no method had the effect of a full-page \$10,000 ad he placed in the January issue of Playboy.

Declining to estimate how many letters he had received from interested young men, Father Lupo said, "Let's put it this way, we're ecstatic."

The black-and-white ad portrays two casually dressed college-age men walking away from the seashore. Printed between them is this message: "You are already a Trinitarian. You who have love to give

and the courage to offer it, you are already a Trinitarian. Come work with your brothers. Come home."

Father Lupo is vocations director of the Trinitarians, a 775-year-old Italian order whose American headquarters is in Pikesville, Md., near Baltimore.

The Trinitarians, not to be confused with a larger order based in Washington, has had the problem of most religious orders in recent years: a significant loss—10 percent—in membership and a decline in the number of men entering its secondary. Father Lupo's order has fewer than 100 priests in the United States.

The order specializes in working with the retarded and with prisoners. Some of Father Lupo's previous mass media recruiting attempts were in news magazines and newspapers. "But we found that a lot of kids don't read newspapers and news magazines," he said.

ROUEN: Building a Church for Joan of Arc

By Terry Williams

ROUEN, France, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Joan of Arc, who defeated the English in several celebrated battles in the 15th century, is once more in the thick of a battle triggered by an English act of war.

On May 31, 1944, English bombers destroyed the 15th-century church of St. Vincent in the market square here, where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake for witchcraft in 1431. At the time of the bombing, France was under German occupation.

Now the square is to be renovated, and a new church dedicated to St. Joan is to be built with government money from a war damages fund.

Two Camps

But Rouen is split into two camps, supporting either modern designs or plans more in keeping with the old buildings surrounding the square, which include some of the finest examples of 15th-century architecture in France.

At the heart of the dispute, are 30 stained-glass windows remov-



Mayor Jean Lecanuet: A modern advocate.

ed from the church at the beginning of World War II and preserved in boxes in Rouen. Some experts consider 13 of the windows to be the finest examples of 16th-century stained-glass in France.

The argument is whether these windows should be included in

the renovation or housed in a special museum.

Jean Lecanuet, mayor of Rouen and a socialist leader, supports the modern plans. He says that Rouen is rich in period monuments without constructing a building around the windows.

He has pledged, however, that

the windows will not leave Rouen and backs Louis Arretche's project. Mr. Arretche thinks that the new square should be dominated by a church with a roof like wings reaching for the sky, surrounded by small buildings covered in plastic-surfaced wood to house the market.

Another modern design, by Robert Genetrou, would make the square a large open area, with access to the church by a long promenade symbolizing the final walk of Joan of Arc to the stake. A huge cross would be the focal point of this design.

Two defenders of the old style, architects Raoul Leroy and François Herr, have proposed designs around the famous church windows.

Mr. Leroy suggests using the windows in a church above ground, while Mr. Herr would like to see them set in a remembrance wall with the actual church below ground.

The decision lies with the Rouen city council which has little time left to act if it is not to lose the government grant.

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High	Low	Last	Net Chge	-1971-72— Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge	-1971-72— Stocks High, Low, Div.
16½	16¾	16¾								

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Midday Indicated Prices									
Dollar Bonds									
Lingus 2 1/2-31	99 1/4	100 1/4	Instant 9-85	102	103	Equity 5 1/4-85	90 1/2	91 1/4	
Spain 4 1/2-81	100 1/4	100 1/4	Instant 10-86	100 1/4	99 1/4	EastKodak 4 1/2-86	109 1/4	110 1/4	
Italy 4 1/2-81	100 1/4	100 1/4	Kimberly 7 1/4-81	97 1/4	97 1/4	Fed. Dept. 4 1/2-85	126	127	
Lease 9-85	100 1/4	100 1/4	Wells Fargo 5-82	102 1/4	102 1/4	Firestone 9-81	125 1/4	126 1/4	
Lease 9-85	100 1/4	100 1/4	Wells Int 7-84	98 1/4	98 1/4				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

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9-83.....	107%	109%	CANT TIRE 5-85.....	704	105		Med	Long	Com
74-85.....	107%	109%	Communist 5-85.....	145%	147%	Yesterday	100.17	95.45	116.64
	103%	104%	Pat Nixon 4-84.....	138	140	Previous	100.21	95.66	118.29

PACIFIC-WEST INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Unimog.....	299.30	VerVan.....	339
LD.....	113	IBM.....	500
Finanza.....	67.46	ImpOil.....	176.68
Finanzmann.....	145.30	IntNickCan.....	176.68
Frühgessell.....	280	Mach.Bull.....	82.50
Industriestahl.....	75	Michellin.....	1,360
FE new.....	185	Mobil.....	316.30
Ferns.....	294.30	Nickel (Lb).....	134.90
Lkwswagen.....	131.56	OrinlumPet.....	265

10%	EmAir	1.52	20	181%	79	781%	701%	46	27%	21%	HoernWal	30	22	29%	29%	24%
35%	Emry	1.30	40	42%	44%	43%	43%	44	1%	6%	Hoff Electrn	20	47	16%	16%	16%
27%	Emhart	1.250	19	36%	54	13%	13%		30%	12%	Hollydwn	25	181	45%	40%	44%
3%	EMH Ltd	1.90	61	5%	3%	3%	3%	3 + 1%	20%	14%	Hosmer	40	36	16%	16%	16%
29%	EmmDist	1.88	36	29%	29%	2%	5%	1%	12%	8%	Howyrl	17	21	21%	21%	21%
1%	Empire Gas		19	19	19	18%	18%		3%	27%	Howyrl	1.20	17	13%	13%	13%
14%	EngWhin	40	227	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	4%	4%	Howyrl	1.20	17	13%	13%	13%
1%	EngWhin	40	227	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	4%	4%	Howyrl	1.20	17	13%	13%	13%
24%	EngWhin	40	227	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	4%	4%	Howyrl	1.20	17	13%	13%	13%
24%	EngWhin	40	227	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	4%	4%	Howyrl	1.20	17	13%	13%	13%

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Natsu	188	Felja	78
ota I Wks.	214	Tokyo Marine	487
tsu E Ind.	511	Toray	100
		Toyota Motor	420

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25%	123%	MicroCont	52	104	159%	157%	158%	159%
20%	16%	MicroCont	52	104	20%	20%	20%	20%
28%	31%	MicroCont	1.06	168	24%	17%	17%	17%
25%	12%	MicroCont	1.06	168	24%	17%	17%	17%
11%	97%	MicroCont	4.75	1	85%	85%	85%	85%
11%	97%	MicroCont	4.75	1	85%	85%	85%	85%
45%	21%	MicroCont	4.75	1	85%	85%	85%	85%

Executive Commission Reports

EEC Economic Slowdown
Continues, Likely to Worsen

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The economic slowdown in the Common Market is continuing, according to the latest monthly economic bulletin issued by the community's executive commission today.

The bulletin said that overall industrial production in the community has been increasing at a relatively slow pace. This partly reflected the impact of industrial disputes in West Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Italy and Belgium, it said.

Only in France has industrial production been recently rising at an annual rate of about 5 percent, the bulletin added.

The lack of buoyancy in the economies of member states is reflected in the fall in the rate of utilization of industrial capacity. In addition, stocks of finished goods have built up and advances in productivity have become perceptibly slower.

Medicaid Investment
The commission said the first results of the investment questionnaire sent to industrial firms in October and November point to a reduction in the level of investment in coming months.

The trend is most pronounced in the iron, steel and non-ferrous metals industries, in mechanical and electrical engineering and in the motor vehicle sector.

In West Germany, where industrial investment rose as a whole by 2 percent last year, management intend to cut back spending by about 5 percent in 1972. In Belgium, where a slight reduction was noted last year from the very high level of 1970, managements are planning to cut their capital expenditure even further.

In France, industrial investment rose 13 percent last year and the expected increase for 1972 is only 5 percent. No details are available so far for the other member states.

The commission noted that these figures refer to capital expenditure in money terms. Because of anticipated price rises, the trend in real terms will be even less favorable.

Cost of Living Up
The commission said that the rise in the cost of living last year was the largest in community history.

In November, consumer prices in Holland were 8.3 percent higher than a year earlier, while the corresponding figure for Germany was 5.8 percent and Belgium and Luxembourg 5.3 percent. October figures for France and Italy show that prices were up by 5.8 percent and 4.5 percent respectively.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Retailers Post Sales Gains

buoyed by strong Christmas sales, major retail store companies in the United States reported substantial sales gains for December. Sears, Roebuck, the largest retailer, met its earlier Christmas sales projections with an 8.1 percent increase in the five weeks ended Jan. 1. The fiscal year to date gain for 11 months of Sears' fiscal year to date was 1.5 percent. J.C. Penney recorded a December increase of 11.3 percent, bringing the total gain for the fiscal year to date to 10.5 percent. S.S. Kresge, the fast-expanding mass merchandiser, recorded a sales increase of 19.1 percent, bringing the 11-month gain to 21 percent. Montgomery Ward recorded a gain of 7.3 percent, bringing volume for the 11 months to a 7.4 percent rise.

French Optical Firms to Merge

Essel and Silar, France's two biggest manufacturers of eyeglasses and optical instruments, have announced an agreement to merge. The two firms are family-owned. The new equally owned company, Essel-Silar-International, capitalized at 45 million francs, will be the world's third largest in its field, after American Optical and Bausch & Lomb, both of the United States. Industry sources say indicated consolidated sales would be about \$50 million.

Mitsubishi Signs Saudi Oil Accord

Mitsubishi of Japan has announced the signing of a \$127-million refinery construction and crude oil purchase agreement with Petromin Corp., a Saudi Arabian state-owned concern. Mitsubishi says the pact calls for expansion of Petromin's Jidda oil refinery to a capacity of 45,000 barrels a day from the current capacity of 15,000 barrels

a day, and construction of a new 15,000 barrel-a-day refinery at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital. Petromin has agreed to pay 15 percent of the contract price as a down payment and the remainder over eight years at 6.75 percent interest. In return, Mitsubishi has agreed to purchase a quantity of oil from Saudi Arabia equal in value to the principal and interest of the refinery contract.

Merger Activity Declines in U.S.

The number of mergers in the United States declined in 1971, but a rising stock market and a bolster merger activity this year, according to William T. Grimm, president of W.T. Grimm & Co., a financial consulting firm specializing in mergers and acquisitions. Merger announcements in 1971 slipped 10 percent to 4,335 from the 4,782 announced in 1970. An uptrend noted in the third quarter was practically wiped out by a slack fourth quarter, when only 1,207 announcements were counted, down 8 percent from 1,308 a year earlier. Sales of divisions, product lines and subsidiaries continued to dominate the merger movement, Mr. Grimm said.

BSC to Close Another Factory

British Steel Corp. (BSC) reports it will close its tube works at Newport, employing 1,120 persons, by the end of the year. It is BSC's third closure announcement this week. The other two are a medium mill plant, employing 770, at Scunthorpe, and a rolling mill in Staffordshire, employing 170. BSC says the Newport closure is due to reduced demand for large-diameter seamless tubes. Sales forecasts indicated there would be no improvement in the long term, the company said.

Toyota Profit Japan Exports to U.K. Rise,
Rises 13.5% British Blame U.S. Surtax
In Half-Year

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—

Japanese exports to Britain rose 48.8 percent in the first 11 months of 1971 from the like period in 1970, the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute reported today. British exports to Japan in the period showed an increase of 6.7 percent, the institute said. The institute is an association of British companies trading with Japan.

British commercial sources said Japan increased its exports to Britain after the United States imposed the temporary 10 percent import surcharge designed mainly to cut Japanese sales. The U.S. surcharge was abolished in December.

British traders had warned that the surcharge would force Japan to switch more to European markets.

The institute's statistics showed Japanese exports to Britain had their most dramatic increase in November, with a rise of 22 percent over the previous month and of 54 percent over November 1970. For the Japanese it was a new monthly peak in their sales to Britain.

It is quite obvious that the sharp rise in Japanese trade relations with the United States has had a great deal to do in boosting Japanese exports to Britain," an institute spokesman said.

Officials concerned with the government's trade policy declined to comment on the increase, but they are concerned about the trend. One official said, "We now are beginning to experience what the Americans put up with for years before they adopted their economic measures."

However, fears of a full-scale Japanese export effort on Britain have been lessened by the international currency measures adopted last month.

Japanese exports to Britain from January to November 1971 totaled \$132.06 million. The chief items were non-electrical machinery, office equipment, electronic calculators and textile machines, electrical machinery com-

ponents, and other machinery.

Price Increase
Toyota said retail prices of its cars in major world markets except the United States were expected to be increased within a couple of months because of a rise in the yen.

A company spokesman said local dealers were expected to fix the prices within a couple of months and the new level would be more than 16 percent higher than 12 months ago.

But this did not mean there would be a 16 percent increase, because prices had already risen to some extent while the yen was floating, he added.

prizing mainly television, radio and audio equipment, and canned salmon and miscellaneous manufactures.

British exports to Japan for the same period came to \$148.84 million. The main items supplied were jet engines, agricultural machines, miscellaneous manufactures and textile yarns and fabrics.

The jobs rate for non-whites jumped sharply from 9.3 percent in November to 10.3 percent last month. At the same time the rate for whites fell from 5.7 percent in November to 5.4 percent last month.

In real numbers the total force tumbled from 85 million in November to 84.9 million in December. Adjusted for seasonal variations, the government figured the civilian work force at 85.2 million in November and 85.3 million in December.

The number of job seekers was 4.7 million in actual numbers, or 5.3 million seasonally adjusted. For all of last year the number of unemployed persons averaged 5 million, up 800,000 from 1970.

There was no change in the rate for adult men, at 4.4 percent, or for adult women, at 5.8 percent, but the rate for teenagers of both sexes edged up from 17 percent in November to 17.5 percent in December.

The nation's total civilian work force, which showed a sharp gain in November, was little changed. In real numbers the total force tumbled from 85 million in November to 84.9 million in December. Adjusted for seasonal variations, the government figured the civilian work force at 85.2 million in November and 85.3 million in December.

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U.S. Jobless Rate Up
To Near 9-Year High

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—

The nation's unemployment rate edged up to 6.1 percent last month, just below a nine-year high of 6.2 percent reached a year earlier, the government said today.

The December figures left 1971 with an average jobless rate of 5.9 percent, the worst in 10 years. An average of five million Americans were out of work all last year.

The news brought scorn from Democrats and predictions of better days to come from the administration.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the Senate-House Economic Committee, said the figures are "discouraging, if not bleak," and could indicate things are getting worse instead of better.

Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said, "This must be Richard Nixon's last year in the White House."

But Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson said the figures show a need for the tax cuts proposed by Mr. Nixon in August and passed by Congress last month.

"As the effects of these measures take hold during the year we can anticipate improvements," he said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said last year's average rate of unemployment was 5.5 percent, up from 4.9 percent in 1970 and 3.5 percent in 1969.

It was the worst since 1961, when the jobless rate was 6.7 percent, the Bureau said.

The 6.1 percent December jobless rate was up slightly from November's 6 percent and October's 5.8 percent. It was just below the 6.2 percent rate for December, 1970, when the jobless figure peaked at a nine-year high.

The jobless rate for non-whites jumped sharply from 9.3 percent in November to 10.3 percent last month. At the same time the rate for whites fell from 5.7 percent in November to 5.4 percent last month.

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N.Y. Prices
Advance in
Active Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—

New York Stock Exchange prices posted a small advance today as profit-taking affected numerous issues in the wake of the week's strong advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing only slight changes during the day, gained 1.88 to finish at 810.57.

That gain, the blue-chip indicator a net gain of better than 20 for the first trading week of 1972. It was a week that saw interest rates come down as stock prices went up, with the Dow itself surging past the chart barrier at 800.

American Motors moved to the top of the active list and rose 1.3 to 8. The nation's fourth-ranking automaker reported that unit sales for its latest quarter were the highest in six years.

Steele in '90s
During the late 1950s, American Motors was a steeple of a stock, thanks to its compact cars, as shares skyrocketed from around \$3 to more than \$30 within two years, adjusted for splits. General Motors rose 3.8 to 82.3, while Ford and Chrysler each rose by fractions.

Glamour stocks were clipped by profit-taking, and computer issues as a group turned down. Levitt Furniture fell 2 5/8 to 138 1/4 after rocketing 9 3/8 yesterday to a record price of 140 7/8.

Other losers included Bausch & Lomb, down 2 3/4 to 172 1/2; Burroughs, down 4 1/8 to 150 3/8; Federal National Mortgage, off 2 to 103 3/4; Xerox, off 1 1/4 to 124 1/2; and International Machines, down 2 1/4 to 338 3/4.

Louisiana Land & Exploration, the largest point gainer on the active list, rose 2 5/8 to 54 3/4 after selling at a record high of 55 1/2.

AT & T Slips
American Telephone eased 1/4 to 48 3/4. Also on the active roster, the company's warrants were unchanged at 9.

The Big Board displayed 800 winners and 667 losers. There were 64 highs and 6 lows. Volume declined during the spite of profit-taking, slipping to 17.14 million shares—still well above the 1971 average session— from 21.1 million shares yesterday.

American Standard, disclosing a loss in its final 1971 quarter, declined 1 1/8 to 14 1/4.

Tappan, meanwhile, rose 2 to 33 and posted a high. Two days ago, 335 shares were announced that Tappan had agreed in principle to acquire most of the assets of American Standard's environmental control systems group.

Stearns Drug eased 5/8 to 47 1/4. The company raised its dividend and also called for redemption of its \$1.50 convertible preferred stock.

Volume of trading rose 1/4 to 19 1/8. The company said it expects to report profits of around \$5 million for 1971, compared with a net loss of \$2.2 million for 1970.

On the American Exchange, stocks rose. The exchange index closed at 36.14, up .07. Advancing issues led declines 589 to 408, with 355 issues unchanged. Volume fell to 5.2 million shares from 6.41 million yesterday.

Amerasia Resources warrants were the most active, closing with a gain of 1 7/8 to 30 3/4 on volume of 229,900.

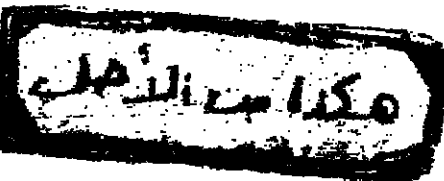
Federal Reserve buying late in the day helped the bond market close the week on a firm note. Corporates closed 3/8 point higher. Financials and industrials made gains 1/8 to 1/4 point. The Fed reportedly bought bills for cash for Monday delivery toward the market close.

At an annual rate, these seasonally adjusted figures thus indicate an expansion during December of about 4.6 percent.

Such growth in the money stock—currency in circulation plus—would still be below what is a presumed target of about 6 percent, but is sharply higher than the 1.1 percent rate of gain over the latest three months and the eight-tenths of 1 percent increase over the latest five months, according to data of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

While it was noted that December is a month of strong seasonal influences and thus is

American Stock Exchange Trading



1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$									
High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
100	98	99	99	0	100	98	99	99	0	100	98	99	99	0	100	98	99	99	0	100	98	99	99	0	100	98	99	99	0

Antonio can help you find a tri-lingual secretary or sell a Tuscan farmhouse!

Ana helped Mr. H. find a new position in 4 days!

In Italy call Antonio Sambrotta, Rome 673-437.

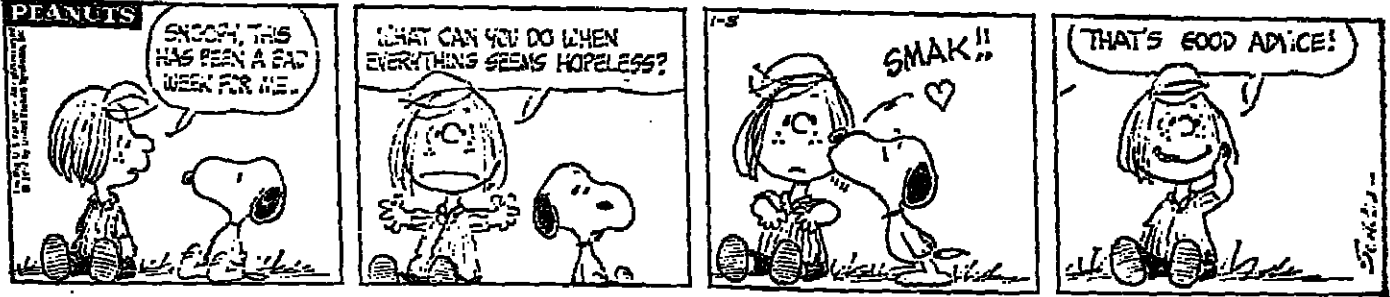
In Spain call Ana von Lepper, Madrid 257-3008.

Antonio is a professional. He can help you write a successful classified ad that will attract attention and get results. Ask Antonio about timing, cost and the number of insertions when you call to place a Tribune classified ad in Italy.

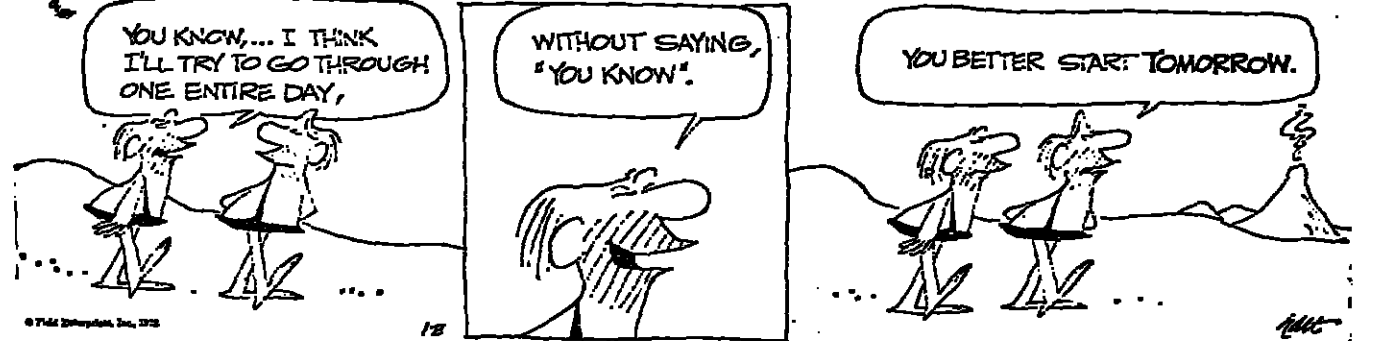
When Mr. H. was looking for a new position in Spain, he called Ana. His "Executive Available" ad in the Tribune's recruitment section brought him four interviews and a new job! Ana knows how to write a successful classified ad. Ask her about cost, timing and the number of insertions when you call to place a Tribune classified ad in Spain.

call Trib classified
We do the work. You get the results!

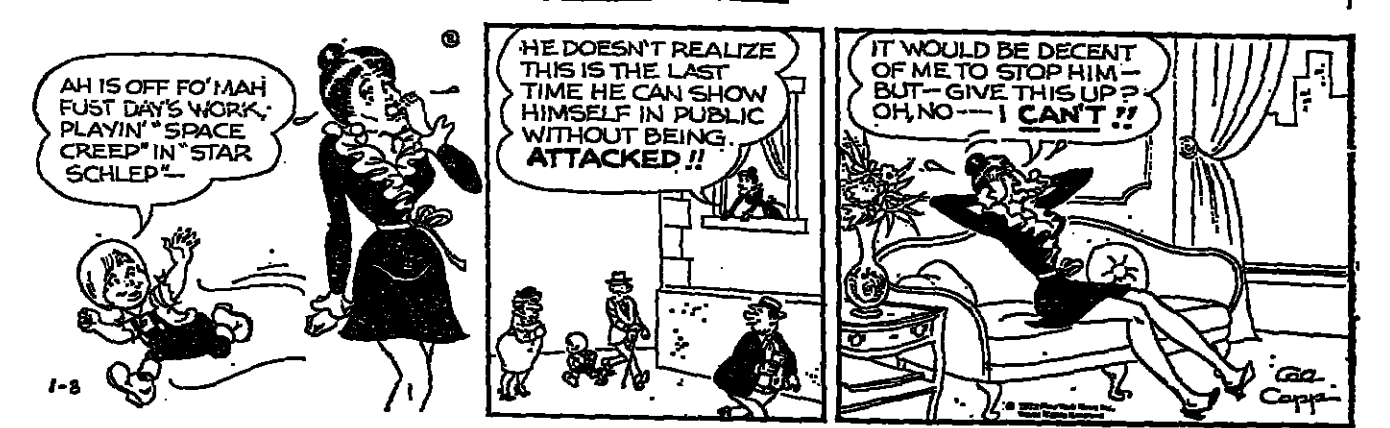
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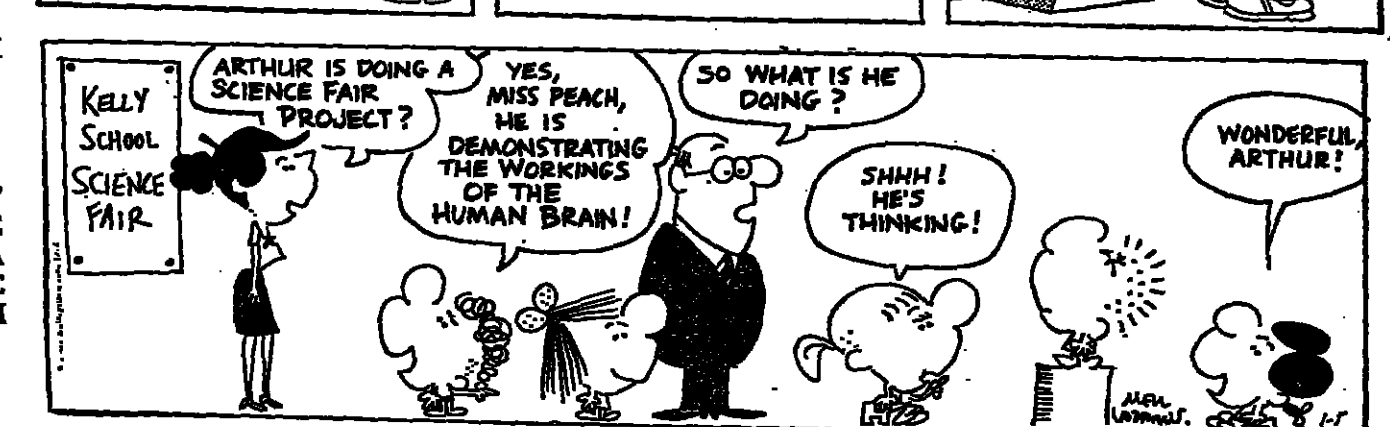
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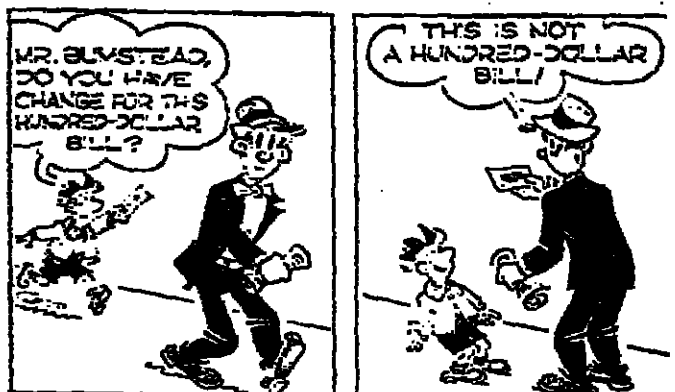
POGO



ZIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



CARE FOR ANOTHER PIECE OF PIE, DENNIS? ... THANKS... DON'T MIND IF I DO!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOINY HUTOM DUTILE YONFLE

Print the surprise answer here

Answers Monday

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAGIC UPPER ACTUAL DECADE Answer: A storm center in many households - A TEACUP

BOOKS

DUCE! A Biography of Benito Mussolini By Richard Collier. Viking, 447 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS life of Benito Mussolini is a Technicolor charade: dramatic, personal, picturesque, gaudy. It's a Hollywood scenario, episodic, touching, not without its grandeur. A life of the Italian dictator could easily be filmed from its pages.

The first meeting of the Duce and his mistress, Claretta Petacci, more than 25 years his junior, takes place out of doors after a mock automobile race. She had always adored him and she can barely control herself. Mussolini turns to her: "You are trembling. Are you cold?" Claretta had to confess, "No, Duce, it's the emotion."

The vote of the grand council that deposed the dictator in 1943 is a scene out of grand opera. The conspirators in fear and trembling; the vote of each man the tolling of a bell.

History is the lengthened shadow of one man, but in "Duce" events take place under klieg lights. The domestic comes with the facts of history. When the Duce meets Anthony Eden just before the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, more space is devoted to the sartorial differences between the two men and their icy personal comments about each other than to the issues dividing the two countries.

The career is not scant: the days as teacher, manual laborer, socialist editor and writer, his burning and corrosive lust for power, his harassment by the police, his early opposition to World War I, his dramatic about-face, the establishment of the Fascist party, the futility of parliamentary government, the march on Rome, his behavior and actions on the world stage. Yet a domestic occurrence or a bit of trivial byplay or personal encounter looms as large as these events as matters of state or national decisions. It would be fair to say that the reasons we should read the life of Mussolini in the first place, as the most significant figure in the history of modern Italy and in what many consider its blackest years, are never seriously gone into. It is interesting that half the book is devoted to the war years when Mussolini's work with Fascism was done, when he was only a vassal of the German dictator and he was a man more to be pitied than condemned.

Mr. Collier, a British historian and editor, describes, for example, Mussolini's sudden reversal in his attitude to Italy's participation in World War I and how, without consulting the Socialist party, he committed it to his stand. The meeting at which Mussolini tried to defend his position to the scurrilous, insulting and jeering crowd must have been one of the most violent in the history of Italian socialism. The drama of the confrontation is rendered, the single man defying the multitude, but the reasoning behind the act is only skimmed over. War gives a man of Mussolini's temperament more scope than peace, says the author. But what was the nature of Mussolini's socialism? Was he a Marxist, and if so what kind? To say that he was a man of violent rhetoric and extreme solutions tells little of the influences working on him, of the anarcho-syndicalist ideas current at that time.

In a tender scene the book tells how the dictator imparted to his daughter the news about the concordat with the Pope, setting the "Roman question." What is not discussed, though, is the place of anti-clericalism in the Fascist party and Mussolini's exploitation of it and accommodation with it. Fascism sometimes is seen to be no more than the sum total of the everyday behavior of its leader.

This narrow view makes Mussolini a sympathetic and engaging figure in the beginning and a pathetic, even tragic one at the end. We see the Fascist contingents pouring into Rome to take power, with meager arms, hence relying to a cell. What we don't see in full are the months of physical intimidation of their opponents, the constant bloodletting on the part of the Fascist toughs, with the supine acquiescence of the government. And we are never made quite aware of the support given the fascist party by the landowners and industrialists.

There is no serious discussion of the men around Mussolini, as mediocre and self-serving as any ever lived off the public till. The economics of Fascism are only touched on, as is Mussolini's personal responsibility for the preparedness of the armed forces. It is therefore never made plain why the people of Italy went from adulation of the dictator to such brutal hatred, as was exhibited in the disorder done to his corpse. Was it merely the war, hatred for the Germans, economic hardships? Or did they feel that way all the time?

Mr. Collier reconstructs conversations and supplies all kinds of novelistic touches, going so far as to say that Mussolini and Claretta Petacci spent only one night together, the one before their execution.

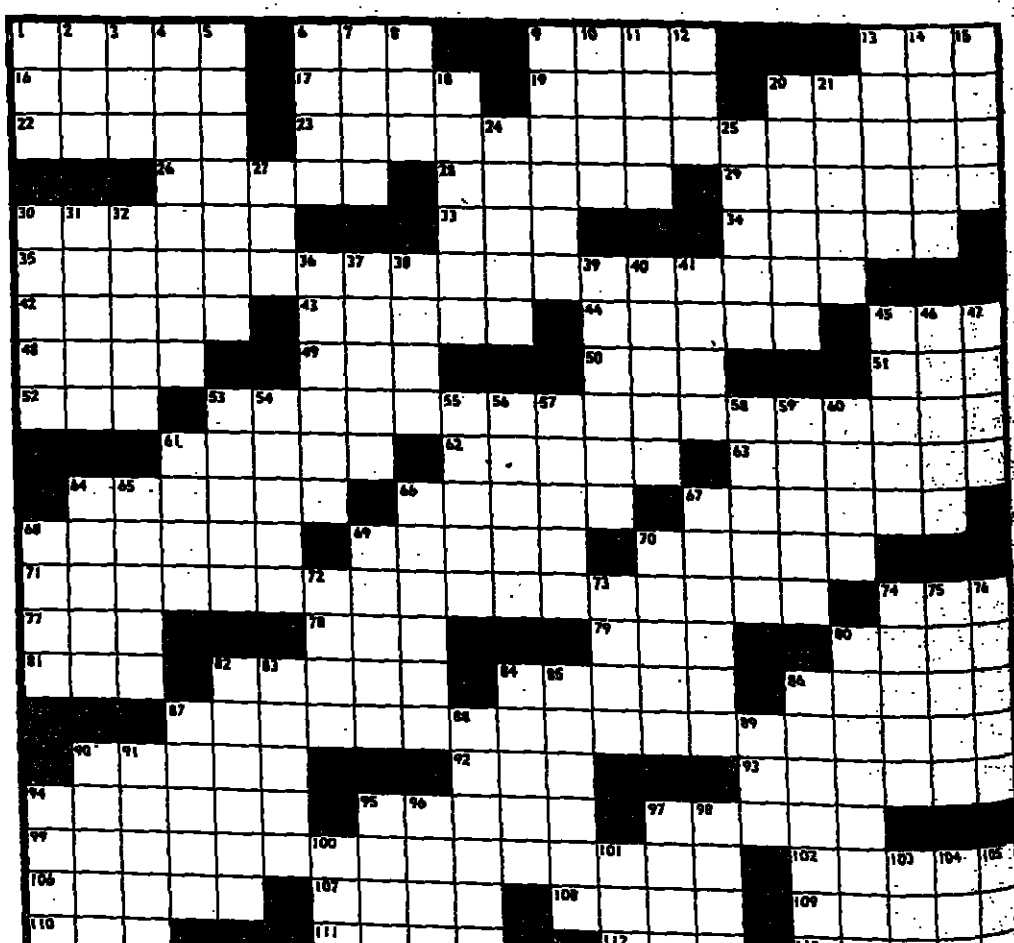
It's a way of writing a life, but the history of Mussolini is the history of Italy and that is not found in Mr. Collier's color print.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TIME REMEMBERED—By Keith Blake



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1. MARY... 2. LARRY... 3. MARY... 4. LARRY... 5. MARY... 6. LARRY... 7. MARY... 8. LARRY... 9. MARY... 10. LARRY... 11. MARY... 12. LARRY... 13. MARY... 14. LARRY... 15. MARY... 16. LARRY... 17. MARY... 18. LARRY... 19. MARY... 20. LARRY... 21. MARY... 22. LARRY... 23. MARY... 24. LARRY... 25. MARY... 26. LARRY... 27. MARY... 28. LARRY... 29. MARY... 30. LARRY... 31. MARY... 32. LARRY... 33. MARY... 34. LARRY... 35. MARY... 36. LARRY... 37. MARY... 38. LARRY... 39. MARY... 40. LARRY... 41. MARY... 42. LARRY... 43. MARY... 44. LARRY... 45. MARY... 46. LARRY... 47. MARY... 48. LARRY... 49. MARY... 50. LARRY... 51. MARY... 52. LARRY... 53. MARY... 54. LARRY... 55. MARY... 56. LARRY... 57. MARY... 58. LARRY... 59. MARY... 60. LARRY... 61. MARY... 62. LARRY... 63. MARY... 64. LARRY... 65. MARY... 66. LARRY... 67. MARY... 68. LARRY... 69. MARY... 70. LARRY... 71. MARY... 72. LARRY... 73. MARY... 74. LARRY... 75. MARY... 76. LARRY... 77. MARY... 78. LARRY... 79. MARY... 80. LARRY... 81. MARY... 82. LARRY... 83. MARY... 84. LARRY... 85. MARY... 86. LARRY... 87. MARY... 88. LARRY... 89. MARY... 90. LARRY... 91. MARY... 92. LARRY... 93. MARY... 94. LARRY... 95. MARY... 96. LARRY... 97. MARY... 98. LARRY... 99. MARY... 100. LARRY... 101. MARY... 102. LARRY... 103. MARY... 104. LARRY... 105. MARY... 106. LARRY... 107. MARY... 108. LARRY... 109. MARY... 110. LARRY... 111. MARY... 112. LARRY...

DOWN 1. Satan 2. Tabor, e.g. 3. Siberian 4. Speaker 5. Nile 6. Hindu type 7. Chess, e.g. 8. Fish in a way 9. Like old socks 10. Castles 11. Our pin 12. Panto-Ger. 13. Rolled up 14. "See what I say?" 15. News items 16. G-men, e.g. 17. Stunt strip 18. "The world (asleep)" 19. Kind of type 20. Chem. liquid 21. Year McKinley was shot 22. Factions 23. Drunk: Sp. 24. Ranks 25. Connolly 26. Belgian premier 27. Fr. measure of length 28. "Of robins" 29. Ship: Ger. 30. Amale 31. Fortifying film 32. Montabaty 33. Friend, et al. 34. Short snort 35. "The" 36. His away, as at 37. Greek letter 38. Caprice 39. Bites: Ger. 40. Part of K.E.M. 41. Natchez 42. Swiss river 43. Short snort 44. "The" 45. His away, as at 46. Greek letter 47. Caprice 48. Bites: Ger. 49. Part of K.E.M. 50. Natchez 51. Swiss river 52. Short snort 53. "The" 54. His away, as at 55. Greek letter 56. Caprice 57. Bites: Ger. 58. Part of K.E.M. 59. Natchez 60. Swiss river 61. Short snort 62. "The" 63. His away, as at 64. Greek letter 65. Caprice 66. Bites: Ger. 67. Part of K.E.M. 68. Natchez 69. Swiss river 70. Short snort 71. "The" 72. His away, as at 73. Greek letter 74. Caprice 75. Bites: Ger. 76. Part of K.E.M. 77. Natchez 78. Swiss river 79. Short snort 80. "The" 81. His away, as at 82. Greek letter 83. Caprice 84. Bites: Ger. 85. Part of K.E.M. 86. Natchez 87. Swiss river 88. Short snort 89. "The" 90. His away, as at 91. Greek letter 92. Caprice 93. Bites: Ger. 94. Part of K.E.M. 95. Natchez 96. Swiss river 97. Short snort 98. "The" 99. His away, as at 100. Greek letter 101. Caprice 102. Bites: Ger. 103. Part of K.E.M. 104. Natchez 105. Swiss river 106. Short snort 107. "The" 108. His away, as at 109. Greek letter 110. Caprice 111. Bites: Ger. 112. Part of K.E.M.

فكنا من الازم

Art Buchwald

Coach Nixon at Work

WASHINGTON—It is no secret that not only is President Nixon the Number One football fan in the United States, but that he also has been instrumental in the plays for several football teams.

Washington Redskins fans learned, much to their chagrin, that the President suggested an "end-around" play to George Buchwald Allen when he said he'd like to see the Redskins use against San Francisco. Allen used it when the Redskins were San Francisco's 10-yard line and Ray Jefferson was thrown for a loss to the 22. The Redskins never recovered from the play.



After the briefing, the President had a breakfast meeting with the National Strategic Football Agency, a top-secret group of men who advise him on the options he has regarding the various teams.

Richard Helms of the CIA reports to the President on injuries the players have sustained. He also shows the latest photographs taken by his agents who have infiltrated the teams, usually as water boys. Then he gives estimates of what each team should do on the following weekend and the point-spreads which his computer people have figured out.

The head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff then gives his presentation, using graphs, to show the weaknesses of the offensive and defensive teams, and makes a case for more aerial bombing to avoid casualties on the ground.

He is followed by "Jimmy the Greek" Snyder, one of the few outsiders who attends these meetings. Jimmy the Greek makes the betting line for all the football games, and President Nixon relies on his advice as much as anybody he talks to. (The President also has a hot-line to Howard Cosell when he needs a piece of information fast.)

After the President hears out all his advisers, he goes alone into his private office in the Executive Office Building with a yellow-lined legal pad, to decide what to do.

Should he tell Don Shula to call a screen pass or a draw play? Should he advise Shula to go for the bomb, despite public opinion against it? Or should he ask the coach to try an "end-around" play again, even though it didn't work for the Redskins? The President can get the best advice from every source. He can call on the greatest football minds in the country for guidance, and he has all the intelligence services in the country at his disposal. But when it comes down to the final decision, only Mr. Nixon can make it. And that's what makes the presidency of the United States the loneliest job in the world.

Xenophon's Tomb

Reported Found

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—A tomb discovered in a cemetery dating to the 4th or 3d century B.C. near ancient Olympia, is believed to be that of Greek historian Xenophon, a Greek archaeologist said in a report released today.

The archaeologist, Dora Karagiorgas, reported that among the 20 tombs found near ancient Olympia, evidence indicated that one elaborate one belonged to Xenophon's family. Xenophon lived in exile near ancient Olympia for over 20 years.

Mary Blume

Robert Altman's 'Pipedream'

"The only problem with a film is that it has a beginning and end. You can look at a painting as long as you like."

PARIS (IHT)—At first Robert Altman made industrial films. He picked up skills from them, of course, but he learned most, he says, from his own boredom.

Moving on to directing a TV series, he decided to overcome the dreary convention that a series hero cannot die. "So I'd introduce a guy, keep him in a few shows, and then kill him. I felt like God. But I'd never kill him in a dramatic way. Someone would come on and say, 'Where's Charlie?' 'Dead.' Because that's the way it happens."

As a sideline Altman battled television censorship in his own way. "I remember doing one show for 'The Millionaires.' I set out to make the most erotic film that I could that they couldn't stop without incriminating themselves. It made everyone quite nervous and they didn't know why."

Television also determined Altman to get rid of such tag words as "inspiration." "You have to have worked on television a lot to know this. They'd say, 'Let's have some motivation, why did she do this?' And I'd say go home and live with my wife for a while."

Then came movies and "Countdown," a space epic that never got much exposure except on TWA flights between New York and L.A. Altman was fired from the film by Jack Warner himself. "That fool has two actors talking at the same time," huffed Warner, banning Altman from the lot for good measure.

By the time "M*A*S*H" came along Altman's characters were not talking at once, but a frictions loudspeaker was added. He also made fun of believing in God, offended Women's Lib by being cruel to Hot Lips, showed an awful lot of steaming guts, and made a marvelous movie that will probably be one of the biggest money-makers of all time.

Altman's current film, "McCabe & Mrs. Miller," in a quieter way goes further. "The moviegoer now risks hurting over the edge of his seat while straining to the utmost his eyes and ears," wrote a critic who hated it. Altman himself says the soundtrack is just on the edge.

expectancy, the optimistic mood, has been replaced by gnawing bewilderment about what might have been. While optimism is notoriously humorous, Altman's picture is wry and funny and, finally, sad.

"McCabe & Mrs. Miller" is set in the West but, according to Le Figaro's man—and God knows they take their Westerns seriously here—it is not a true Western because a true Western exists, it does not demoralize. Altman never intended it to be a Western.

"A Western means a certain formula. I purposely selected all the Western clichés I could find. That was my first intrigue—this may have happened, but it happened this way. Then I got interested in the community. A film takes on so many elements as you start that it takes on its own life. I don't try to force it, I just try to keep within my limitations."

At various times Altman has had different people killing McCabe. In "Images," which he just finished shooting in Ireland, his star, Susan Sarandon, came up at the last moment with a new ending. Altman liked it and struck the two sets he had had built for his own ending, a very hard thing to do on a tiny budget. There is a certain boldness in being that flexible.

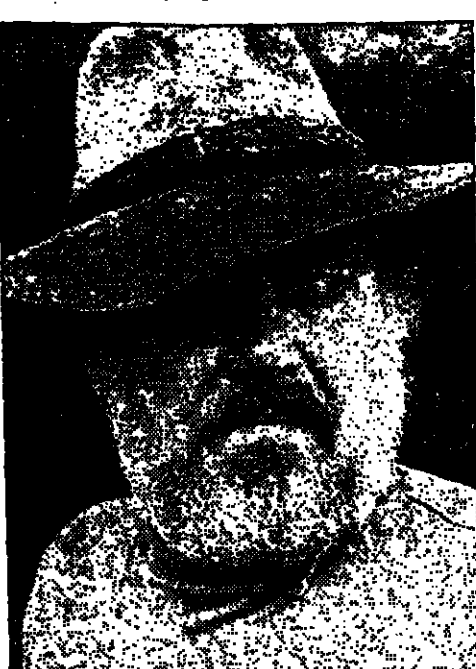
"Starting off to do these things is, it not bold, arrogant at the very least," says Altman, a tall, bearded middle-aged man with cool and steady blue-gray eyes. "If you're wrong it's just another movie on the market, and that's not risky."

Altman believes that the audience completes the picture (for this reason he worries about the theaters his films are booked into and is on bad terms with most of the major distributors. He feels especially religious toward MGM which refuses to distribute his picture, "Breathless" and "Europe" through Altman's own distributor, New Line, in small art houses). He says he wants the audience to work while watching a film of his and thus to become totally involved "and let the film wash over them."

"You should be able to talk about a film in terms of your own emotional reaction—the new film by Charlie is really nice and Ed's film was disappointing," he says.

Altman maintains that films are still too much bound by the rules of the drama. "I don't think a good film has been made yet. Someday someone—and it's no one we know because he's on his scooter now—is going to make a film."

Often he compares a film to a painting. "The only problem with a film is that it has a beginning and end. You can look at a painting as long as you like."



Altman works often with the same actors and crew, forming a body that sounds like a mixture of the Ingmar Bergman team and a West Coast encounter group. "I try to keep everything on a personal level, like something homemade," he says.

"Images," the film he just finished, has, Altman says, about six levels. "It's a horror story that's funny as hell without being campy, and in the last result it's a murder mystery, a melodrama."

After editing "Images" in London, where he is currently based, Altman will go to the Oscars in September to make "Thieves Like Us," which he describes as a lovely story about bank robbers set in the 1930s. "We're going to try to go into America as an Irish company and see if we can't avoid union charges and all," he says.

Both "Images" and "Thieves Like Us" are independently financed, having been turned down by every major company. "Images" wasn't like anything they'd ever heard about and "Thieves Like Us" was like "Bonnie and Clyde," Altman says.

"It would be like Monet going to the man who sold paint and saying, 'I'm going to paint a woman,' and the man saying, 'But Monet did that two weeks ago.'"

Altman's office walls are lined with notes for "Thieves." "First we try to saturate ourselves in material. Right now we're listening to radio programs to choose the year. It will probably be 1938-39 because I want the war news to trickle in and be ignored."

"What you have to do is not feed your own ideas, but get rid of the ones you've already got."

Like "McCabe & Mrs. Miller," "Thieves Like Us" will be a comment on American life. "McCabe is the genesis of what our values are today in America. We started with behind every great fortune there is a crime. We'll carry it a generation further in 'Thieves.' That's why we're making 'Thieves.' It's not about robbing banks. It's about what we condone."

PEOPLE: Clams Across the Sea

You read as many news dispatches a day as we do and sooner or later your mind becomes semi-detached. Among other aberrations, one takes to musing on how the news at hand will be received in other quarters...

The scene: The Harland of Quon Dam Province.

The time: Shortly afterward.

The cast: Clumsy Carp, a moist ichthyologist of some note, and B.C., his occasional fishing companion sometimes known as the Pristine Creeper.

The pair are gazing out upon the Great Ocean as is their wont. B.C. has just snagged his best line on a floating stone table.

B.C., reading as he disengages his tackle: "Hey, Clumsy! Clams got here!"

Clumsy: "How's that?"

B.C.: "Well, this story by a guy named AP says: 'Six million clams with American ancestors—that's the life insurance skipper Alf Smith has planted in secret seabeds just off England. Over the past two years, the 55-year-old trawler captain has dropped two tons of clams into the undersea mud of the Devon coast. He reckons that in the 1980s, his 30-year-old son will be able to harvest 200 tons of clams at about 30,000 clams a ton. Alf is clamming up about the location of his best egg and only his son Michael knows where to collect them.'"

Clumsy: "Hey, B.C. Clams lay eggs?"

The dispatch continues: "Alf claims his father and uncle originated the clam business in England. He recalls that 50 years ago his uncle sent a sackful of clams from America to be used as bait. The clams were poor bait, but Alf's father tossed them into the water at Southampton Port. They settled into the mud, and when Southampton power station began warming the water in the area, the clams started breeding..."

B.C.: "Hey, Clumsy! Clams got... Ah, forget it."

Taking a running jump at the proliferating lists of hyperbole in CBS-TV commentator Walter Cronkite's latest ranting by the Fashion Foundation of America as one of America's best-dressed men, "So far as I know," said Cronkite, "this distinction was earned entirely by straightening my tie just before the camera turns on." The fashion foundation wouldn't have been a bit wiser had I broadcast without pants on."

QUESTION: What are the most frequently read words in the...



English language: ANSWER: according to the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., "Cover Before Striking."

VORCED: Patrick Curtis, 26, formerly a child star and more recently known as the man who promoted Raquel Welch to stardom, by the 31-year-old producer, his wife of four years, on grounds of irreconcilable differences, in Santa Monica, Calif. Miss Welch tearfully told Reuters that Curtis "manipulated me" and "robbed me of my spontaneity" to the point where, after their separation, she was afraid to go out alone. "The first party I went to was a nightmare until I realized it was the fear inside of me and nobody was going to help me. I said, 'Nobility, indeed, as much as a nibble on the Welch noggin, and at the same party, a friend took me in hand.' SOUGHT: In Heyden, England, a gang which has made out with at least 100 marionettes covers and is probably selling them for profit. Local constables have dubbed the dastards "The Great Drain Robbers."

Signs of the Times (cont.):

Photographed for She magazine by Stanley Primmer, of London is a hand-lettered notice reading:

A. Spino

Trousers Made Entrance at Rest

Spotted by UPI is an inspirational message traced by finger through the grime of an extraordinarily dirty car on a Rome street: "Resist. Some day it's going to rain."

A butcher in the town of Zingst, reports East Germany's Berlinerzeitung, has posted the following sign in his shop window: "If desired, I will break the bones of my customers."

DICK ROBARACK

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